HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,326—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 9 P.M. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with. | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5th Nov. | CALEDONIA | 7518 | BRITANNIA | 6325 |
| 12th " | MONGOLIA | 9305 | | |
| 16th " | ARCADIA | 6901 | OCEANA | 6610 |
| 26th " | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 3rd Dec | CALEDONIA | 7518 | MACEDONIA | 10512 |
| 10th " | MARMORA | 4 2 9 | | |
| 17th " | ARCADIA | 6903 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 24th " | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 31st " | CALEDONIA | 7518 | MOLDAVIA | 9300 |
| 1905. | | | | |
| 7th Jan. | ARABIA | 7 03 | | |
| 14th " | ARCADIA | 6903 | VICTORIA | 6322 |
| 21st " | ORIENTAL | 6284 | | |
| 28th " | CALEDONIA | 7518 | HIMALAYA | 6893 |
| 4th Feb. | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 11th " | ARCADIA | 66 3 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 18th " | CALEDONIA | 7508 | | |
| 25th " | PERSIA | 7951 | BRITANNIA | 6325 |
| 4th Mar. | MACEDONIA | 10512 | | |
| 11th " | ARCADIA | 6903 | MONGOLIA | 9305 |
| 18th " | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 29th " | PENINSULAR | 7264 | OCEANA | 6610 |
| 1st April | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 8th " | ARCADIA | 6903 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 15th " | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 22nd " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 29th " | CALEDONIA | 7508 | | |
| 6th May | ARCADIA | 6903 | MOLDAVIA | 9300 |
| 12th " | MACEDONIA | 10512 | | |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,635 | Guionnet | 26th Jan. 1905. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Guionnet, to sail on or about the 11th Nov. 1904.
For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosca | 4,119 | 1st Dec 1904. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,191 | 1st Jan. 1905. |
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosca | 4,119 | 1st Feb 1905. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,191 | 1st March 1905 |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 150 |

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| †AUSTRIA | R. Colledani | 7,587 | 5th Nov. 1904 |
| † TRIESTE | A.D. Mistrorigo | 6,091 | 8th Dec. 1904 |
| *† MARIA VALERIE | P. Berberovich | 4,247 | 22nd Dec 1904 |
| *† GISELA | G. Damianovich | 4,260 | 27th Jan. 1905 |

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 15 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 433. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHINA | S. Tomanovich | 7,000 | 27th Nov. 1904 |

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Samson House, 34, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON
A. B. C. CODE USED

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as to clearing and forwarding Baggage, &c.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 5th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 7th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 8th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November, at 3 p.m., calling at Karachi, Pahni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 5th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,800 tons, on or about 11th November.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 4th November, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 535
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 330.
Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 890.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.
The following sailings have been arranged :—

| Steamer | Captain | Tonnage. | Date. | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MASSILIA | J. Thomson | 5,091 | 12th | Nov. 1904. |
| ARABIA | G. Read | 3,538 | 1st | Dec. " |
| CIRCASSIA | Alex Haig | 6,716 | 24th | " " |
| OLYMPIA | C.F. Osborne R. N.R. | 5,121 | 3rd | Jan., 1905. |
| ASIA | W Shanklin | 3,611 | 19th | " " |
| SCINDIA | S. Abroy | 5,126 | 26th | " " |

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principle with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first-class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and COUNTRY-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25). Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses chargad extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owner, at Re. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Re. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Veroal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.
No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise.
Send two anna Stamps for particulars to
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
91 Broadway, Madras.

## HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
*LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.*
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN, Manager.

(PLEASE READ AGAIN)
THE GREAT SECRET OF SUCCESS IS EARNESTNESS,
"Without earnestness there is nothing to be done in Life."
WE WILL GIVE TO ALL
From As. 8 to Rs. 2,000
NONE EXCEPTED
To the purchasers of any one of the following articles :—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN, Re. 1/8.
Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN, Rs. 2/8.
Set of PURE SILVER STUDS, Rs. 3.
English Lever Round TIMEPIECE, (With five years' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 3/8.
English Lever Square TIMEPIECE, (With ten years' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 4/8.
Lady's or Gent's SILVER WATCH, (With five years' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 7/8.

WILL YOU READ THIS?

Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.
Purchaser's Name and Address will be registered up to the 3rd December and the complimentary packets will be forwarded on the following week which will contain either the article or cash as above mentioned.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10.

N.B.—Out-Station orders are promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P.-P. system only.

And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

## NEW SEASON'S CHEESE

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

| | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese, (16 to 20 lbs. each) | per lb. | 1 | 6 |
| Do. do. do. in cut ... | ,, | 1 | 8 |
| STILTON, English Prize Dairy original weights, from 12 lbs. each... | ,, | 1 | 6 |
| Do. do. do. in cut... | ,, | 1 | 8 |
| CHESHIRE, Real English | ,, | 1 | 0 |
| GRUYERE, Finest quality | ,, | 1 | 0 |
| CHEDDAR, Pale loaf, about 12 lbs. each | ,, | 0 | 14 |
| AMERICAN ...in cut... | ,, | 0 | 14 |
| DOUBLE GLOSTER ... do. ... | ,, | 0 | 14 |
| GOUDA, whole Cheese only | ,, | 0 | 12 |
| EDAM, DUTCH do. | ,, | 0 | 12 |
| IMPERIAL | per jar | 0 | 14 |
| CAMEMBERT | per tin | 1 | 4 |

CUMBERLAND HAMS AND WILTSHIRE BACON ALWAYS ON CUT.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

## LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

## McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—
"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.

TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

## THE ITALIAN STORES.
## C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose.
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and lose at 5 ans. per lb.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE. FRESH ITALIAN APPLES, from 8 ans. to Re. 1 per Doz.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

## THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH
No. II.
CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidize.

Rs. 23

and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.
Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.
IF, INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23—Merit alone has made this demand.
Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.
WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1
F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay.
AGUE SPECIFIC.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

## DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

## MONGINI BROTHERS.
CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATE in fancy boxes suitable for presentation.
CHOCOLATE in fancy coloured paper.
CHOCOLATE in silver foil.
CHOCOLATE in tins.
CHOCOLATE in packets.

ITALIAN CHOCOLATE, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, PETER'S CHOCOLATE.
CONTINENTAL SWEETS, DRAGEES, ROCK DROPS, SATINES, etc., etc. in bottles or by the lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

## THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

### THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

### ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birthday. | Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000, | | | | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000, | | | Age next Birthday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Whole Life Premiums. | Premiums Limited to | | | Payable at death, or in | | | |
| | | 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | |
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 48 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 1 | 49 4 | 36 14 | 30 15 | 64 6 | 47 8 | 37 13 | 21 |
| 22 | 22 9 | 50 0 | 37 7 | 31 7 | 64 8 | 47 10 | 37 15 | 22 |
| 23 | 23 1 | 50 12 | 38 0 | 31 15 | 64 9 | 47 12 | 38 1 | 23 |
| 24 | 23 9 | 51 8 | 38 10 | 32 7 | 64 11 | 47 14 | 38 4 | 24 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 52 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 26 | 24 11 | 53 2 | 39 14 | 33 9 | 64 15 | 48 2 | 38 10 | 26 |
| 27 | 25 5 | 54 0 | 40 10 | 34 2 | 65 1 | 48 6 | 38 14 | 27 |
| 28 | 25 15 | 54 14 | 41 5 | 34 12 | 65 4 | 48 9 | 39 2 | 28 |
| 29 | 26 9 | 55 13 | 42 1 | 35 6 | 65 7 | 48 12 | 39 6 | 29 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 42 13 | 36 0 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 39 11 | 30 |
| 31 | 27 15 | 57 13 | 43 10 | 36 11 | 65 13 | 49 4 | 40 0 | 31 |
| 32 | 28 11 | 58 14 | 44 7 | 37 6 | 66 0 | 49 8 | 40 5 | 32 |
| 33 | 29 8 | 59 15 | 45 4 | 38 3 | 66 4 | 49 13 | 40 13 | 33 |
| 34 | 30 6 | 61 1 | 46 2 | 38 15 | 66 8 | 50 2 | 41 9 | 34 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 12 | 66 13 | 50 8 | 42 10 | 35 |
| 36 | 32 5 | 63 8 | 48 0 | 40 10 | 67 2 | 50 14 | 43 2 | 36 |
| 37 | 33 5 | 64 12 | 49 0 | 41 9 | 67 8 | 51 5 | 43 11 | 37 |
| 38 | 34 5 | 66 1 | 50 1 | 42 8 | 67 14 | 51 13 | 44 5 | 38 |
| 39 | 35 8 | 67 6 | 51 3 | 43 8 | 68 4 | 52 5 | 44 15 | 39 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 12 | 52 8 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 52 14 | 45 10 | 40 |
| 41 | 38 0 | 70 2 | 53 8 | 45 11 | 69 3 | 53 8 | 46 6 | 41 |
| 42 | 39 6 | 71 11 | 54 12 | 46 14 | 69 12 | 54 3 | 46 4 | 42 |
| 43 | 40 13 | 73 4 | 56 1 | 48 2 | 70 6 | 55 0 | 47 8 | 43 |
| 44 | 42 5 | 74 13 | 57 6 | 49 7 | 71 0 | 55 14 | 48 4 | 44 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 12 | 50 13 | 71 11 | 56 12 | 49 6 | 45 |

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 37-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 900 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 30-12.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN A... Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Pay... Policies or Endowments Assurances is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "SILESIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via Aden, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Docks, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

### NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC desirous of seeing the DIWALI ILLUMINATIONS are informed that the following is the route prescribed for Carriages :—

1. Starting from the Town Hall.
(a) Bazar Gate Street, South of the Municipal Garden, Hornby Road, across Carnac Road into Sheikh Memon Street to Mumbadevi Corner. Thence Kalbadevi Road as far as Robert Money School and back, up Kalbadevi Road, Bhendy Bazaar and so to J. J. Hospital direct.
or
(b) Same route as above as far as Hornby Road, thence via Cruikshank Road, up Kalbadevi Road, Bhendy Bazaar to J. J. Hospital.

2. Starting from J. J. Hospital the same routes as above in reverse order.

In the event of a congestion in Sheikh Memon Street (Marwadi Bazaar) carriages going towards the Fort will be diverted into Baloji Shamshet Street through Abdul Rahman Street and so on to Hornby Road.

Carriages will not be allowed to turn round on the route laid down in order to go in the reverse direction except at the following points, viz :—

Money School, Pydhoni, Crawford Market and Victoria Station. Carriages can however leave the routes altogether by turning into any of the side Streets on the left hand side of the routes laid down.

M. KENNEDY,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 4th November 1904.

### POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now APPROACHING the Public are hereby cautioned against letting off or throwing FIREWORKS on or near any Public Street, Road or Thoroughfare and are informed that any one committing a breach of the Law in this respect, will be taken into Custody by the Police and dealt with according to Law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

M. KENNEDY,
Ag. Commissioner of Police,
Head Police Office, Bombay, 2nd November, 1904.

### THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 7th and 8th instant, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

### PICTORIAL ARTISTIC POST CARDS AND BEAUTIFUL COLOURED PICTURE CARDS.

Of Rural Life and Scenery in Central Provinces.

Both in Colours and Monochrome. Printed in Gold Letters on each card. A set of eighteen cards, without greetings, for Rs. 2 the set.

"A FEW PICTURES OF CHHATTISGARH."

A little Booklet containing 50 Photos of NATIVE LIFE, with description, Rs. 1-4 per booklet.

Approved by H. E. LADY CURZON,
H. H. SIR ANDREW FRASER and others.

Just the thing to send Home to Friends for CHRISTMAS or NEW YEAR.

BY Rev. J. J. LOHR,

APPLY TO
MISS E. LOHR,
BISRAMPUR DIST, RAIPUR, C. P.

N. B.—The little profit on the sale of the cards goes to the poor.

*Re* ESTATE OF GEORGE FREDERICK,
Late of Bombay, European, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and all persons having any Debts, Claims or Demands either as creditors, heirs or otherwise howsoever upon or against the Estate of the late GEORGE FREDERICK, late of Bombay European deceased, who died intestate at Bombay on or about the 12th day of May, 1904, are required to send in particulars in writing of their Debts, Claims or Demands, with their Names and Addresses to the Undersigned, Solicitors for Mr. JOHN MELVIN PAYNE to whom Letters of Administration of the property and credits of the said George Frederick have been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the office of the Undersigned on or about the 3rd day of December, 1904. And notice is hereby given that at the expiration of such time the said Administrator will proceed to administer the said Estate and will distribute the Assests of the said deceased having regard only to the Claims and Demands of which he shall then have had Notice in writing, and no claims received subsequently to the said 3rd December, 1904, will be recognised and the said Administrator will not in his hands as aforesaid and will not any way liable or responsible for the Assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed, or paid, or otherwise dealt with, to any Person or Persons of whose Claims or Demands he shall not have had Notice on or before the expiration of the 25th day of November instant. And Notice is hereby given that all persons having Property belonging to or owing moneys to the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby called upon forthwith to deliver and pay the amounts of their Debts to the said Administrator or to the Undersigned as his Attorneys.—Dated this 4th day of November, 1904.

PAYNE & CO.,
18, Esplanade Road
Attorneys for the abovenamed Administrator.

### NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 27, Hummum Street, on MONDAY, the 14th November, 1904, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1904, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of the Auditors made by the Directors for the year 1903-1904 under clause No. 124 of the Articles of Association of the Company.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th November to 21st November, 1904, both days inclusive, during which period the Account Books of the Company will be open for inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Directors,
THOS. D. MOORE,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 4th November, 1904.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P. M. on THURSDAY, the 17th day of November, 1904, for works in ERECTING VENTILSHAFTS in the Fort District.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, Special Branch, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees 100 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the estimated Contract amount less the cost of articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the Contract, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I. MECH. E, &c.
Executive Engineer, Municipality,
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 4th November 1904.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

AMALUCK MITHA, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
AMARAJI GANESHRAJI, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant.
NAVAZBAI, (wife of BOMONJI RUSTOMJI MULLA-FEROZE), late of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant.
ERNEST EDWARD CHARLES DALGLEISH, late a Captain in His Majesty's 20th Deccan Horse.
ISAAC JAMES VALMEIR, late of Bombay Preventive Officer.
JALJI (widow of BEJANJI SORABJI BECHINA alis MOTA FRAM), late of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

N. C. MACLEOD,
Ag. Administrator-General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 5th October, 1904.

### VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882,

PROPRIETOR J. CONNELL,

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY,
30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATER of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I have previously been informed privately that Mr Connell's Factory was the BEST in and City, but since experiencing the quality of his Aerated Waters on Board, I wish now to make it known and was so requested with everything that I had with confidence recommend to all Officers of H. M. ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES,
Fleet Surgeon.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of [illegible], The National Review, [illegible] Apply C. C. care of "Bombay

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

WANTED for the Carriage and Wagon Department of the East Indian Railway, an ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT. Salary Rs. 350 rising by Rs. 150 per mensem.

Candidates must have been trained in the Workshops of a British or other European Railway and have subsequently served on a Railway in British India or Ceylon for a period of not less than 2 years.

Applications in writing, giving full particulars of training and service &c., with copies of certificates, addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT, Carriage & Wagon Department, East Indian Railway, Lilooah, will be received up to 30th November, 1904.

### EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of INSPECTOR of IRRIGATION in the above service, for a period of five years, at an annual salary of one thousand Egyptian Pounds, and a gratuity of one year's salary at the end of this period.

Applicants must be of English birth, and their age must not exceed 45 years. They must have had at least fifteen years' service in the Irrigation Branch of the Indian Public Works Department.

Applications, which should contain a full statement of services with certificates or references, should be addressed to

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,
Public Works Department,
Cairo, Egypt.

### NOTIFICATION BY THE CONTROLLER OF STATE ACCOUNTS, BHAVNAGAR.

NO. 483 OF SAMVAT 1960 (A. D. 1904).

UNDER orders of HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of BHAVNAGAR, (conveyed in Resolution No. VII. of Samvat 1960 i. e., A. D. 1904) and in pursuance of Section 5 of the BHAVNAGAR STATE BONDS ACT of Samvat 1960 (A. D. 1904), the Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar, hereby invites TENDERS for BHAVNAGAR STATE BONDS to the extent of FIFTEEN LAKHS of RUPEES.

2. The number and value of the Bonds to be issued will be as mentioned below :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5,000 | Bonds of Rs. | 100 | each = Rs. | 5,00,000 |
| 600 | ,, | 500 | ,, = ,, | 3,00,000 |
| 300 | ,, | 1,000 | ,, = ,, | 3,00,000 |
| 175 | ,, | 2,000 | ,, = ,, | 1,50,000 |
| 20 | ,, | 5,000 | ,, = ,, | 1,00,000 |
| 15 | ,, | 10,000 | ,, = ,, | 1,50,000 |
| 6,010 | Bonds. | | = | Rs. 15,00,000 |

3. The Bonds will bear interest at 3 per cent. per annum payable every year on the 1st day of February.

4. The Bonds will run for a period of ten years, that is to say, they will be discharged on the 1st day of February, 1915, when all further interest shall cease.

5. In virtue of the provisions of Section 17 of the Bhavnagar State Bonds Act (No. I. of Samvat 1959, A. D. 1904), the revenues of the Bhavnagar State shall be responsible for the repayment of all Bonds to be issued and for all interest accruing thereon.

6. Under the provisions of Section 6 of the aforesaid Act, the Bonds will be transferable by endorsement on their back.

7. In virtue of Section 22 of the Bhavnagar State Bonds Act, all Tenders, applications and payments required under this Notification, to be made to the Controller, or to the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury, all sums receivable from the Controller or the said Treasury, and generally all transactions to be conducted with the Controller or the said Treasury, may, at the option of the applicant, payer, payee, or other person concerned, be made, received or conducted, as the case may be, through any of the undermentioned Officers of the Bhavnagar State, viz.—

(a) Bhavnagar State Agent at Bombay ;
(b) Bhavnagar State Vakil at Rajkot ;
(c) Bhavnagar State Vakil at the Head-quarters of the Gohelwad Prant ;
(d) Vahivatdars of Mahals.

Business may also be done through any of the recognised public Banks, as is usually done in the case of other public securities.

TENDERS.

8. Forms of Tenders can be obtained at the office of the undersigned or at any of the offices mentioned in the last preceding clause.

9. Tenders for these Bonds will be received by the undersigned at his office at Bhavnagar, from the 1st day of November, 1904, to 3 o'clock P.M. on the 30th day of December, 1904.

10. Each Tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the undersigned, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "Tender for the 5 per cent. Bhavnagar State Bonds for Rs. ....."

11. The rate at which each Tender is made must be specified in Rupees or in Rupees and annas.

DEPOSITS.

12. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than 2 per cent of the amount of the bond or bonds tendered for, for which a receipt will be given.

13. In case of Tenders which are wholly or partly accepted, the amount of the deposits, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the date of such payment, will be credited proportionately in part-payment of the allotment certificates issued in respect of such Tenders. If any allotment certificate is not duly paid up on or before the 1st day of February, 1905, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

14. In case of Tenders which are not accepted, the amount of the deposits, with interest at 5 per cent per annum from the date of their payment up to the 15th day of January, 1905, will be returned to the Tenderers or their duly authorised Agent on the 30th day of January, 1905, on their giving up the receipt for the same duly receipted.

OPENING OF TENDERS.

15. The minimum rate at which Tenders will be accepted will be at par.

16. Tenders received before 30th November, 1904, will be opened publicly, in the presence of the Dewan, at noon on the 1st day of December, 1904, at the office of the undersigned at Bhavnagar. Tenders received after that date and on or before 30th December, 1904, will be opened at the same place and in the same manner, at noon on the 2nd day of January, 1905. The contents of the Tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in Clause 18.

17. Tenders at rates above the minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate, and Tenders at the lowest rate (not below par) will be accepted in the order of the priority of their date. In the event of there being more than one Tender, at the lowest rate, of the latest date to which the allotment reaches the amount of allotment will be divided among the Tenderers of that date in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their Tenders, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any Tender is less than Rs. 100.

ALLOTMENT-CERTIFICATES.

18. To each tenderer (or to his duly authorised agent) whose Tender is accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued as soon as possible after the acceptance of his Tender. All allotments shall be communicated as desired by the tenderers in their applications, and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted for general information, at the office of the undersigned.

19. Payment of the allotment-certificates may be made at the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury, Bhavnagar, on any day after the issue of the said certificate, and must be made on the 1st day of February 1905, the latest. Interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum shall run from the date of such payment. Receipts for such payments will be given by endorsement upon the relative certificate.

20. On the 1st day of February, 1905, or as soon after that date as possible, the holders of allotment-certificates which are fully paid up as aforesaid, will, on producing them, duly receipted, before the undersigned at his office at Bhavnagar, obtain from him Bhavnagar State bonds of such values as may have been allotted to them, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum from the 1st day of February, 1905.

RAJILAL CHHOTELAL DESAI,
Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar.

Office of the Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar, dated 25th October, 1904.

### RESOLUTION NO. VII. OF SAMVAT 1960 (A. D. 1904).

WHEREAS it is desirable to borrow FIFTEEN LACHS of rupees for State purposes, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 4 of Act I. of Samvat 1960 (A. D. 1904) the Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar, is hereby directed to issue, in the open market, BONDS for that amount, bearing interest at 3 per cent per annum, payable annually on the 1st day of February. The bonds will be in the form hereto annexed, and will run for a period of ten years from 1st February, 1905, that is to say, they will be discharged on the 1st day of February, 1915, when all further interest shall cease.

BHAVSINHJI,
Maharaja of Bhavnagar.

Huzur Office, Bhavnagar, Dated 24th October, 1904.

### BHAVNAGAR STATE.

(FORM OF BHAVNAGAR STATE BOND.)

Bhavnagar.....

HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of Bhavnagar does hereby acknowledge to have received from ( ) the sum of Government Rupees ..... only as a loan to the Bhavnagar state, and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said State to repay the said loan by paying the said sum of Government Rupees ..... only to the said (A.B.) ....., his Executors or Administrators or his or their order, on demand, at the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury, on the 1st day of February, 1915, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees ..... only, from the 1st day of February, 1905, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum by yearly payments at the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury to the said A.B. ....., his executors or Administrators, or his or their order, until the 31st day of January, 1915.

Seal of the Bhavnagar State.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as back as 1896 and 1903 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with that for the month, and the same period last year as 1896 and 1903 respectively.
Rates and Prices of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10.
Single Copy ..... Annas 4.
Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE P. AND O. S. S. MONGOLIA'S VARIETY COMPANY will give a GRAND ENTERTAINMENT in the SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK, on TUESDAY, Nov. 8th, at 8-30 P. M.

ADMISSION FREE. Collection in aid of Institute. For Particulars see Handbills.

A SALE OF WORK, lasting ONE DAY only, will be held at the Y.M.C.A. ROOMS, Apollo Bunder, TO-DAY, between 4 and 7 o'clock P. M., consisting of Children's Clothes, Sundry useful articles as well as drawn thread work from a Mission in South India,

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR

has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for

GOERZ PRISM OR TRIEDER BINOCULARS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

### WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

## CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

| | |
|---|---|
| POMMERY AND GRENO. | Rheims. |
| WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co. | Jerez. |
| HEIDSIECK & Co, | Rheims. |
| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON. | Leith. |
| PERRIER JOUET & Co. | Epernay. |
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN. | London. |
| POL ROGER & Co. | Rheims. |
| BOLLINGER. | Ay. |
| GIESLER & Co. | Aviso. |
| JAMES HAWKER & Co. | Plymouth. |
| JUSTERINI & BROOKS. | London. |
| COCKBURN, & CAMPBELL. | Edinburgh. |
| NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS. | Bordeaux. |
| J. SACCONE, Ld. | Gibraltar. |
| COSSART, GORDON & Co | Madeira. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS, | Bordeaux. |
| BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co. | Oporto. |
| COCKBURN' SMITHES &Co. | Oporto. |
| VAN-ZELLERS & Co. | Oporto. |
| WOODHOUSE & Co. | Marsala. |
| LEACOCK & Co. | Madeira. |
| AYALA & Co. | Ay. |
| KIDD & SHADBOLT. | London. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG. | Worms. |
| O. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR. | Cote d' Or. |
| ACKERMANN—LAURANCE. | Saumur. |
| ANDREW ROWAN. | Melbourne. |
| AUSTRALIAN WINE Co. | Melbourne. |
| JOS. DIETZL. | Budapesth. |
| R. SCHLUMBERGER. | Voslau. |
| JAMES CATHCART & Co. | Leith. |
| CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co, | Leith. |
| JOHN CRABBIE & Co. | Leith. |
| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
| J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co. | London. |
| W. E. EDDISON & Co. | London. |
| HENRY WHITEWAY & Co. | Whimple. |
| RUTHERFORD & BROWNE. | London. |
| JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld. | Dublin. |
| WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP. | Aberdeen. |
| SÖHNLEIN & Co. | Schierstein |
| STEWART STEWART & Co. | London. |
| NOILLY PRAT & CIE. | Marseilles. |
| COATES & Co. | Plymouth. |
| MARTELL & Co. | Cognac. |
| P. B. BURGOYNE & Co. | London. |
| PETER F. HEERING. | Copenhagen |

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
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LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky,

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

CHARLES DAY & CO.,
LONDON,

ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS FOR

JOHN JAMESON & SON'S
WHISKEY.

And on each label must be found the following Notice and Signature.

"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request attention to this our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on Corks, Capsule and Cases, also to age mark.

*John Jameson & Son* Ltd.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

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## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 4.

Friday.—Pressure has risen generally except on the South Burma coast where it has fallen briskly. The depression in Sind has disappeared, but the low pressure conditions prevailing in the Andaman Sea have been emphasized, and pressure there is now upwards of a seventh of an inch lower than usual. Cloud has increased in Burma and skies are overcast in Assam, but cloud has decreased in Chota Nagpur and West Bengal. Local rain has fallen in Burma and a few very light scattered showers in Assam and Ceylon. Mergui reports 3 inches, Tavoy one and Bassein half an inch. Conditions continue favourable for rain in Burma and scattered showers are possible in Assam, but no rain is likely in other parts of the country.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 4TH NOVEMBER.

| STATIONS. | Pressure 8 A.M. | Direction. | Wind. Average hours. | Wind. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in Shade. Humidity 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours | Rainfall. Since 1st June to date. | Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushire | 29·982 | NE | 11 | 79·6 | 67·6 | 81 | ..... | 0·00 | 0·3 |
| Jask | 29·873 | E | 6 | 84·8 | 69·2 | 86 | ..... | 0·00 | 0·15 |
| Muscat | 29·936 | Calm | 1 | 83·9 | 79·6 | 78 | ..... | 0·00 | 0·40 |
| Aden | 29·935 | Na | 9 | 89·3 | 76·4 | 64 | ..... | 0·00 | 0·31 |
| Lahore | 29·931 | N E | 9 | 89·4 | 64·2 | 43 | ..... | 0·00 | 1·71 |
| Sirsa | 29·999 | E | 4 | 91·3 | 65·1 | 77 | ..... | 0·02 | 1·72 |
| Delhi | 29·933 | NE | 3 | 90·2 | 63·8 | 56 | ..... | 0·17 | + 2·09 |
| Agra | 29·911 | NE | 3 | 92·0 | 66·3 | 54 | ..... | 0·06 | 5·41 |
| Cawnpore | 29·893 | ENE | 1 | 90·8 | 65·8 | 74 | ..... | 0·59 | + 2·44 |
| Allahabad | 29·907 | ENE | 1 | 89·6 | 68·1 | 81 | ..... | 0·11 | + 0·34 |
| Jhansi | 29·959 | SW | 3 | 90·2 | 71·8 | 58 | ..... | 0·03 | + 4·84 |
| Jacobabad | 29·85 | E | 1 | 97·5 | 67·4 | 49 | ..... | 0·31 | + 4·21 |
| Karachi | 29·866 | W | 18 | 86·9 | 74·2 | 81 | ..... | 0·00 | 6·65 |
| Jeypore | 29·941 | NNE | 3 | 90·7 | 64·1 | 36 | ..... | 0·33 | 2·66 |
| Ajmere | 29·941 | NE | 3 | 92·4 | 64·0 | 36 | ..... | 0·35 | 5·42 |
| Deesa | 29·918 | SE | 6 | 95·1 | 65·5 | 58 | ..... | 0·68 | 17·63 |
| Ahmedabad | 29·91 | SW | 3 | 94·0 | 67·0 | 46 | ..... | 0·24 | 3·09 |
| Bhuj | 29·994 | SW | 10 | 92·3 | 67·1 | 50 | ..... | 0·02 | 9·58 |
| Jamnagar | 29·899 | SSW | 14 | 89·0 | 69·2 | 72 | ..... | 0·74 | 13·83 |
| Dwarka | 29·868 | WNW | 12 | 89·0 | 77·7 | 68 | ..... | 0·20 | 2·27 |
| Rajkot | 29·899 | SW | 7 | 95·4 | 65·4 | 49 | ..... | 11·39 | 14·01 |
| Bhavnagar | 29·917 | NW | 7 | 95·1 | 67·5 | 75 | ..... | 10·99 | 7·90 |
| Perim | | | | | | | | | |
| Veraval | 29·914 | NNE | 10 | 82·6 | 68·8 | 81 | ..... | 6·66 | 10·87 |
| Neemuch | 29·933 | W | 8 | 91·0 | 61·2 | 61 | ..... | 0·33 | 9·21 |
| Indore | 29·930 | Calm | 3 | 90·6 | 62·1 | 61 | ..... | 0·12 | 11·76 |
| Saugor | 29·960 | S | 3 | 88·4 | 68·6 | 54 | ..... | 0·00 | 9·33 |
| Jubbulpore | 29·935 | SE | 2 | 86·2 | 64·3 | 68 | 0·05 | 33·91 | 16·93 |
| Hoshungabad | 29·941 | SW | 1 | 90·2 | 67·2 | 68 | 0·02 | 29·49 | 20·05 |
| Khandwa | 29·912 | Calm | 2 | 94·2 | 65·0 | 51 | ..... | 15·57 | 14·05 |
| Raipur | 29·974 | Calm | 2 | 87·6 | 67·4 | 78 | ..... | 43·11 | 4·07 |
| Nagpur | 29·939 | N | 4 | 90·2 | 64·1 | 77 | 0·05 | 31·35 | 14·10 |
| Amraoti | 29·954 | ENE | 3 | 90·4 | 67·8 | 61 | 0·02 | 27·52 | 4·05 |
| Akola | 29·936 | Calm | 3 | 90·9 | 64·8 | 72 | 0·80 | 25·76 | 5·88 |
| Surat | 29·926 | E | 3 | 93·2 | 67·8 | 74 | ..... | 24·43 | 24·87 |
| Malegaon | 29·922 | Calm | 3 | 90·6 | 65·1 | 64 | ..... | 18·68 | 6·86 |
| Dhond | 29·912 | NNE | 1 | 88·6 | 70·2 | 80 | ..... | 33·34 | 10·36 |
| Poona | 29·947 | N | 1 | 88·8 | 66·9 | 92 | ..... | 12·78 | 11·06 |
| Ahmednagar | 29·12 | NE | 1 | 89·3 | 69·7 | 78 | 0·04 | 21·12 | 4·22 |
| Aurangabad | 29·916 | Calm | 1 | 86·3 | 66·7 | 62 | 0·09 | 31·07 | ..... |
| Sholapur | 29·941 | SE | 5 | 90·2 | 69·0 | 44 | ..... | 23·21 | 3·24 |
| Satara | 29·91 | N | 2 | 88·2 | 63·9 | 79 | ..... | 39·37 | 8·92 |
| Bijapur | 29·906 | NE | 2 | 89·4 | 68·8 | 70 | ..... | 12·91 | 7·05 |
| Mangalore | 29·84 | Calm | 2 | 84·3 | 75·2 | 72 | ..... | 44·22 | 1·90 |
| Mormugao | 29·872 | Calm | 2 | 86·9 | 73·9 | 87 | ..... | 91·71 | 8·62 |
| Karwar | 29·85 | NE | 4 | 86·7 | 75·2 | 87 | ..... | 111·35 | 6·05 |
| Cannanore | 29·870 | E | 4 | 86·4 | 73·4 | 91 | ..... | 122·80 | +13·85 |
| Calicut | 29·85 | E | 4 | 87·7 | 73·2 | 86 | ..... | 110·61 | 7·75 |
| Cochin | 29·863 | ENE | 3 | 87·2 | 73·2 | 86 | ..... | 90·12 | + 4·64 |
| Bangalore | 29·914 | E | 6 | 82·3 | 59·5 | 53 | ..... | 21·08 | 3·65 |
| Hyderabad (Deccan) | 29·920 | Calm | 2 | 88·9 | 63·2 | 62 | ..... | 20·10 | 7·16 |
| Masulipatam | 29·882 | Calm | 3 | 88·5 | 72·1 | 80 | ..... | 28·78 | 4·83 |
| Hollinder | 29·870 | Calm | 3 | 89·0 | 68·2 | 61 | ..... | 19·41 | 9·72 |
| Cuddapa | 29·876 | E | 6 | 91·4 | 71·1 | 73 | ..... | 9·38 | 14·93 |
| Madras | 29·862 | E | 6 | 91·5 | 67·0 | 68 | ..... | 15·07 | 11·76 |
| Coimbatore | 29·852 | NE | 4 | 88·9 | 67·1 | 90 | ..... | 10·67 | 9·37 |
| Trichinopoly | 29·850 | Calm | 2 | 89·0 | 69·4 | 75 | ..... | 9·73 | 3·38 |
| Nagapatam | 29·833 | NW | 14 | 88·7 | 74·0 | 77 | ..... | 9·73 | 11·18 |
| Colombo | 29·840 | N | 13 | 84·5 | 77·8 | 82 | 0·02 | 42·12 | 6·68 |

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen over the whole area, the rise having been brisk to rapid in Central India and at Sholapur, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Poona, Malegaon, Bhavanagar-Para, Veraval, Karachi, Jacobabad, Cawnpore, Sirsa and Lahore. The barometer is in excess of normal over the whole country.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 9° in excess at Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Jacobabad, Cuddapah, Bhavnagar-Para, Jacobabad Deesa and Karachi, and minimum 5° to 9° in defect at Madras, Cuddapah, Bellary, Masulipatam, Hyderabad Deccan, Bijapur, Akola, Nagpur, Raipur, Khandwa, Hoshungabad, Jubbulpore and Dhulia and 5° in excess at Jacobabad and Ajmer. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Deesa and the lowest 49° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy at Calicut and Cannanore.

Rain in very light showers fell at Colombo.

Weather is fine and settled over nearly the whole country except off the Coromandel Coast in the Bay where it appears to be only slightly unsettled.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 3rd November 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 dor. Fah. | inches 29·875 |
| Temperature of the air | degrees 81·8 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 75·9 |
| Dew Point | 73·6 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0·787 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (sun obscured =10) | 0·6 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day | degrees 88·0 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | 77·8 |
| General Directions of Wind | NE, ENE, WNW, NW, N. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles* | 177 |

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—NOVEMBER 2.
10 p.m. ..... 81·3

WEDNESDAY.—NOVEMBER 2.
6 p.m. ..... 78·4
10 a.m. ..... 82·8
2 p.m. ..... 86·8
4 p.m. ..... 85·6

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. dyesteray, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague Attack. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri | 3 | 1 | 20 |
| C Market, Dhond, Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada | 1 | 2 | 17 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada | 2 | 1 | 20 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 2 | 7 |
| Total | 6 | 7 | 87 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 277,400 | 229,301 | |
| Same date last year | 6 | 7 | 68 |

*1 removed to Bai M. Hospital.


LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin", writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says. "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet bath and nursery, and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores, etc., sell it.


## 45 grains [illegible] 21 years.

**Patient had such distinct signs of Kidney Disease as Cutting Pains in the Back, Urinary Disorders and Dizziness.**

We reproduce here the photograph of Mrs. M. Skidmore, of 47, Nottingham Street, Rotherham, England. On February 9th, 1900, Mrs. Skidmore said:—"For the past few years I have been quite a different woman from what I was for 16 years before, and for this relief I have to thank your medicine, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. It is nearly 16 years now since I had the first sign of kidney disease; it took me in the back, and every now and then a sharp, cutting pain ran through me. I used to come over so dizzy afterwards that I had to take hold of the nearest support, or I should have fallen. I have often been taken this way in the street, and you can imagine how distressing it was to me. Sometimes I feared that my eyesight was failing, for mist came before my eyes.

*Mrs. Skidmore.*
*(From a Photo.)*

"One of my most serious troubles was the dropsical collection of water in my limbs and body. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills acted on this water before I had been using the medicine many days. There was a great flow of urine, and the swellings went down quickly. I found my back getting easier every day, my eyesight was better, and I did not get those awful dizzy attacks. I am now enjoying the best of health, and for some time there has not been any sign of my old complaint."

"I did not find Doan's Backache Kidney Pills purgative at all, and I can recommend the medicine as being safe and reliable."

November 2nd, 1902.—On this date Mrs. Skidmore heartily confirmed her testimony, adding, "I am still enjoying the very best of health, although it is getting on for 3 years since I was cured. Your Doan's Backache Kidney Pills quite set me up; whatever I should have done without them, I don't know."

A sample box of this medicine will be sent free, on application to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London.

FROM TO-DAY

# RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

# Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,

60, TAMARIND LANE.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOV. 3.

The Bombay mails, of the 21st ultimo, arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

SECURITIES—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | £87 15-16 | = | + 1-16 |
| 2½ do. Rentes | £98 1-4 | = | + 1-4 |
| 3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan | £105 1-4 | = | unchanged |
| 3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper | £85 3-8 | = | do |

SILVER—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spot in London | 26 15-16 | = | + 1-16 |
| 6 months hence | 26 11-16 | = | + 1-16 |
| Spot in New York | 58 3-8 | = | unchanged |

EXCHANGES—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paris cheques | 25·11 1-2 | = | — 1-2 |
| Berlin | 20·35 1-2 | = | + 1-4 |
| New York Demand | 4·86 1-4 | = | + 1-8 |

DISCOUNTS—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England | 3 | per cent | = unchanged |
| 4 months sight Bank Bills | 2 7-8 | per cent | = 1-8 |
| 3 do. do. | 3 | per cent | = unchanged |
| Fine Trade Bills | 3 1-3 | per cent | = do |
| 6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills | 3 1-2 | per cent | = do |

INTEREST—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day to day loans | 2 1-2 | per cent | = 3-4 |
| 7 day market loans | 2 3-8 | per cent | = 1-8 |

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 1,75,000 for South America.

Extra Council Bills allotments at 18. 1 1-8d. Bills on Madras Rs. 20,000

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 14 1-8 O.-N. firm

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 5 1-4 sellers

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore 33 1-4 N.-D. sellers } quiet
Brown 30 1-2 D.-J., buyers }

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 8 3-8

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet, Manchester steady. Total sales 8,000. Spot 5·42 plus 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 3-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500, Imports 6,000. Arrivals closed steady.

| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. |
|---|---|---|
| 5·29 | 5·27 | 5·28 |
| —6 | —5 | —6 |
| Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-April | April.-May. |
| 5·29 | 5·31 | 5·32 |
| —7 | —6 | —6 |
| May-June. | June-July | July.-Aug. |
| 5·33 | 5·33 | 5·33 |
| —6 | —5 | —5 |

Receipts at U S Ports ..... 51,000
Do. last year ..... 57,000
Exports to Great Britain ..... 1,000
Do. do Continent ..... 14,000

In New York—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spot | | 10·15 |
| Futures, month of December | | 9·89 + 8 |
| Do. do | March | 10·09 + 8 |

In New Orleans—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spot | | 9 3-4 + 1-16 |
| Futures, month of Feb. | | 9·98 + 12 |
| Do. do | May | 10·19 + 13 |
| Tone at close | | steady. |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 3rd November, 1904:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 2,438 bales. |
| Wheat | 25,966 cwts. |
| Linseed | 3,067 " |
| Rape, Ial and Mustard | 2,127 " |
| Gingellyseed | 2,896 " |
| Poppyseed | 131 " |
| Groundnuts | 18 " |
| Castorseed | 2,836 " |
| Rice | 7,108 " |
| Myrabolams | 225 " |
| Cottonseed | 3,617 " |
| Mowraseed | 2,718 " |
| Gram | 224 " |
| Joowar | 3,191 " |
| Maize | 130 " |

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, Nov. 4.

DURING the past week there has been fine weather throughout the country. Crops are fast coming to maturity and the kharif is being harvested. There is still a want of rain in some districts for the rabi crops, but with the exception of Kathiawar we do not hear of any complaints on this score. Cotton from the Bengal growing provinces is coming to hand in moderate quantities, the receipts in Bombay of this growth for the week amounting to 12,217 bales. Arrivals of Oomra descriptions are increasing in the up-country stations, and the season is opening with a continuation of the very favourable prospects looked forward to since the September rainfall. The bulk of the arrivals here are still absorbed by the local mills. Shipments to Europe continue on the minute scale of the past few months, while Japan is taking a fair share of available stocks.

The money market continues steady, and the allotments of Council Bills are a leading feature in the operations of the week. This being the most favourable means open at present of laying down funds in India, the amounts allotted are far in excess of those usually taken so early in the season. The importation of sovereigns from Australia is practically in abeyance at present, but may be resumed at any time when the conditions appear favourable.

The Rupee paper settlement passed off quietly on Monday last, budlees being made at level rates for cash and forward account. The market has since remained quiet at about 97 1/4 for 3 1/2 per cents.

COTTON.

The markets reported from home have shown some slight fluctuations since last mail. Some bullish advices have been wired to Bombay reducing crop estimates, and the slightly higher quotations received the past day or two are said to be due to these reports. Receipts at the U. S. ports continue heavy and the weekly quantity brought into sight remains at about 5 1/2 lakhs of bales. Under these conditions any big rise in price seems improbable. Trade reports by the last mail are favourable and we read of large forward contracts entered into for manufactured goods. The future of the market for the raw material will depend largely on the supply and demand, with intermediate fluctuations caused by the speculative element. The prospects at present seem to point to a crop which will give ample supplies, and prices will probably fluctuate between 5 1/2d. and 5d. unless something unforeseen happens.

The following are the daily spot prices of middling Americans in Liverpool and New York since our last mail report:—

| | Liverpool. | New York. |
|---|---|---|
| Oct. 28th | 5·32 | 9·95 |
| " 29th | 5·30 | 10·00 |
| " 31st | 5·34 | 10·05 |
| Nov. 1st | 5·32 | 10·05 |
| " 2nd | 5·40 | 10·15 |
| " 3rd | 5·42 | 10·25 |

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, December-January and New York, December.

| | Liverpool. | New York. |
|---|---|---|
| Oct. 28th | 5·24 | 9·05 |
| " 29th | 5·22 | 9·71 |
| " 31st | 5·25 | 9·03 |
| Nov. 1st | 5·24 | 9·70 |
| " 2nd | 5·33 | 9·81 |
| " 3rd | 5·27 | 9·89 |

Our market in Bombay was fairly steady throughout the week. The heavy premium for ready new Bengals eased off at the end of October, and as arrivals are now coming into Bombay more freely and will increase from day to day, quotations are getting more on a parity with other descriptions of cotton. The local Mill industry is said to be in a very strong position and the Mills are now all working full time. The bulk of the receipts are taken up on their account and exporters to Europe are waiting until the supplies overtake the local demand, and spot prices become more reasonable. In the meanwhile there is a moderate amount of buying, going on for forward delivery, as dealers are willing to meet the enquiry at about current quotations.

The Sutta market is firm and some large lines are reported to have changed hands of good M. G. Broach dealers buying and export houses selling.

Soon after the Dewali, which falls on Monday and Tuesday of next week, arrivals of Berars may be expected in Bombay. The quality now coming into up-country stations is showing some improvement on the early hand samples first received.

At the close the tone of the market is easier and sellers are more anxious to operate. The general opinion is in favour of lower prices in the near future.

COTTON STATISTICS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts for the week | 17,519 |
| Receipts from 1st Oct to 3rd Nov. | 47,975 |
| Shipments for week to Europe | 884 |
| Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports | 3,899 |
| Total | 4,783 |
| Total Shipments from 1st to 3rd Nov. | |
| Europe | 1,358 |
| Japan | 18,950 |
| China | 491 |
| Coast ports | 301 |
| Total | 21,100 |
| Afloat in Harbour for Europe | 248 |
| China, Japan, and Coast Ports | nil |

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM,

Tone—firm.
Estimated sales ..... bales 8,000
Imports ..... do. 18,000

| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. |
|---|---|
| 5·33 | 5·31 |
| +7 | +7 |
| Jan.-Feb | Feb.-Mch. | Mch-Apl. |
| 5·35 | 5·36 | 5·38 |
| +7 | +7 | +7 |
| Apl.-May. | May-June | June-July |
| 5·39 | 5·40 | 5·40 |
| +7 | +7 | +7 |
| July-Aug. | | |
| 5·41 | | |
| +8 | | |

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

| | Gts. | Fine | F.-G. | Gd. | Dely. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) | | 207 | 195 | | 25 Dec. |
| Bengals (K.-G.) (Ry.terms) | | 205 | 188 | | 25 Jan |
| Oomrawatee (descriptions) M.-G. | | 221 | | | 25 Jan. |
| Khandeish (M.-G.) | | | 215 | 210 | 25 Dec. |
| Do. do. | do. | | 212 | 206 | 25 Jan. |
| Khangaum fair staple (M-G) | } | 223 | | | 25 do. |
| Karanja do. do. | do. | | | | |
| Akola do. do. | do. | | | | |
| Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG) | | 226 | | | do. |
| Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.) | | 228 | | | do. |
| Bronch (M.-G.) | | 253/4 | | | 1/25 Mar. |
| Do. (M.-G.) | | | | 241 | 15/25th |
| Jalgaon (M. G.) | | | 219 | 213 | 25 Dec. |
| Do. (M.-G.) | | | 215 | 209 | 25 Jan. |
| Bengal (M. G.) | | 218 | 208 | | 25 Nov |
| Do do | | 210 | 200 | | 25 Dec. |
| Do do | | 208 | 198 | | 25 Jan. |
| Sind-Punjab | | 218 | 208 | | 25 Nov |
| Do. do | | 210 | 200 | | 25 Dec. |
| Do. do | | 208 | 198 | | 25 Jan |

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

These markets were quiet throughout the week, following home advances. Prices, generally, are lower all round.

LINSEED.—With dull flat markets reported from Europe local prices declined to Rs. 5-9 per cwt. A moderate enquiry arose at the lower rate from exporters and a fair business was put through. At the close the tone is steady.

RAPESEED.—This market is very quiet with little demand for export. A small business was reported at Rs. 4-12 for Brown Cawnpore and Rs. 5-5 for Yellow Cawnpore.

CASTORSEED.—The tone is flat and rates have given way to Rs. 22-8 per candy with no enquiry for export. Stocks are fairly heavy.

POPPYSEED.—The price of this article has also declined. The closing rate is about Rs. 5-5 per cwt in a dull market.

GINGELLYSEED.—Arrivals are increasing, but are still small for this time of the year. Quotations are practically unchanged, but the closing tone is easier.

WHEAT.—Prices are lower than last week and stocks are large. At quoted rates business is improving locally and for export.

Week's Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 17,519 bales |
| Wheat | 146,489 cwts. |
| Linseed | 24,811 " |
| Rape, Ial and Mustard | 10,736 " |
| Gingellyseed | 20,336 " |
| Poppyseed | 2,781 " |
| Groundnuts | 1,079 " |
| Castorseed | 27,027 " |
| Rice | 53,009 " |
| Myrabolams | 1,107 " |
| Cottonseed | 35,430 " |
| Mowrassed | 7,559 " |
| Gram | 1,772 " |
| Joowar | 15,972 " |
| Maize | 2,462 " |

SEEDS—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed.—Tone steady. | Rs. | a. | p. |
| Ready | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Rapeseed.—Tone quiet. | | | |
| Brown Cawnpore, Ready. | 4 13 | 0 to 4 14 | 0 |
| Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. | 5 | 4 0 to 5 | 5 0 |
| Poppyseed.—Tone quiet. | | | |
| Ready | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Castorseed—Tone quiet. | | | |
| Ready | Rs. 22 to 22 1-2 | | |

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone quiet.
Howree Khandeish ..... Rs. 35
15 per cent Mixed ..... Rs. 35 Dec.-Jan.

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.
Pissi 91 per cent ..... Rs. 28
Club, No. 1 ..... Rs. 28 1 2

FREIGHT.

This market is steady from the sellers' point of view, but the enquiry from buyers is limited, and with the quiet seeds markets ruling in Europe, we hear of little actual booking. The steamer Hampstead was berthed for London at 16s. 6d. seeds and 17s. wheat, November shipment. For Antwerp ready shipment business was booked at 16s. 9d. and wheat at 17s. and for December shipment at 16s. 3d, seeds, half wheat option. Sellers quote for November p.p. 16s. 6d. to 17s. December 16s. 3d. to 16s. 6d., and January to May 15s. 6d. to 15s. 9d.

The steamer "Folgate" was reported fixed at 16s. 6d. November-December loading, one p.p.

MONEY.

BANK RATE,—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fan't of England since 21st April | 3 | per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay do 13th October | 5 | do |
| Bank of Bengal do 13th October | 5 | do |
| Bank of Madras do 6th July | 4 | do |

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 29th October as compared with that of the previous week.

| | LIABILITIES, | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits | | 3,08,825 | Decrease |
| Other Deposits | | 14,23,010 | Increase |
| Sundries | | 55,923 | do |
| | ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | | 3,11,809 | Increase |
| Other Authorized Securities | | 12,945 | Decrease |
| Credits on Securities | | 2,59,047 | do |
| Loans | do. | 13,93,126 | do |
| Bills discounted & purchased | | 4,543 | do |
| Balance with other Banks | | 5,17,872 | Increase |
| Sundries | | 3,154 | do |
| Cash | | 21,02,140 | do |

These figures show a decline in the Trade Demand of 33 1/2 lakhs.

The weekly cash balance of the Bank of Bengal shows a rise of 43 lakhs and that of the Bank of Madras is 2 lakhs lower.

There is no change in the Official rates of the three Presidency Banks during the week under review. In the local market the seasonal demand for money for moving crops is increasing and the tone of the money market is firm. The Diwali holidays are now very close at hand and demands from up-country are daily becoming larger. The Banks are taking fixed deposits for two months at 3 1/2 pce cent. and for three months at 4 per cent. per annum.

PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

The following are the latest returns as published in the "Gazette of India" for the 22nd October.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver coin | Rs. 11,99,13,996 |

FOR OUR SEASON'S NOVELTIES

Please turn to our Advertisement on last page for particulars.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.

SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

SECOND HAND PIANOS

TO BE HAD CHEAP.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | UPRIGHT IRON FRAMED COTTAGE | 275 |
| 2 | BLUTHNER UPRIGHT GRAND (Nearly new) | 650 |
| 3 | SCHIEDMAYER UPRIGHT GRAND (Nearly new) | 550 |
| 4 | BOUDOIR UPRIGHT GRAND (Nearly new) | 450 |
| 5 | GRAND SQUARE by | 350 |
| 6 | BRINSMEAD GRAND, Walnut Case | 500 |
| 7 | BRINSMEAD GRAND, EbonizedCase, patent tuning system, splendid order | 850 |

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

TRY (MONTGOMERIES' PATENT.) BERMALINE BREAD AS USED IN THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Dr. ANDREW WILSON, says:—"This BREAD should be taken by all who are in any way affected by digestive ailments."

All kinds of Fancy and Household Bread made. MILK, BUTTER and CREAM supplied to any part of Bombay twice daily.

W. C. LINTOTT, Proprietor.

Up-country orders promptly attended to, DEVONSHIRE DAIRY FARM AND PAREL ROAD BAKERY.

DHARIWAL BLANKETS, HORSE, BED AND ARMY

DHARIWAL SUITINGS, FLANNEL, WORSTED and PUTTOO.

DHARIWAL COSTUME CLOTHS, BROADCLOTHS, CASHMERE and SERGE.

DHARIWAL SERVANTS' CLOTHING.

ALL NECESSARIES ARE THE BEST VALUE FOR MONEY IN THE WORLD.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD., DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SPENCER'S INDIAN CIGARS are obtainable in BOMBAY FROM THE ARMY and NAVY STORES, DINSHAW MERWAN & CO., Prince's Dock. DINSHAW MERWAN & CO., Medow's Street. TH. VAFIADIS & CO., D. MACROPOLO & CO., CURZON & CO., F. CORNAGLIA, and at the BOMBAY BRANCH OF SPENCER & Co., Ld. 12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET.

Accidents and Disease INCLUDING ENTERIC FEVER INSURED AGAINST BY THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY, One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

INDIAN AGENTS. Messrs. KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY

NOTICE RE DE DION BOUTON CARS.

"Messrs. BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY,

DEAR SIRS,—We have much pleasure in APPOINTING you our SOLE and EXCLUSIVE AGENTS for the SALE of Genuine Licensed DE DION BOUTON CARS as per agreement

Yours faithfully, DE DION BOUTON, LIMITED."

LATEST GENUINE DE DION BOUTON CARS EXPECTED EARLY NEXT MONTH

AN Expert Mechanic is being sent out to us here from the DE DION BOUTON Co. in December. We are SOLE AGENTS also for HUMBER and OLDSMOBILE CARS.

BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS S. ROSE & CO., stock the best

PIANO PLAYERS S. ROSE & CO., have the most perfect.

MUSIC S. ROSE & CO., have the best Selection.

TALKING MACHINES S. ROSE & CO., have the finest made.

BAND INSTRUMENTS S. ROSE & CO., are Agents for the best Makers in the World.

S. ROSE & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

RECEIVED ONLY LAST WEEK A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF English-made Woollen and Linen HORSE CLOTHINGS, Complete with Cap and Strap, to be sold away at Manufacturers' Prices.

Apply to GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co., 67, Meadow Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AGENTS AT POONA:— FRENCHMAN & Co., Civil Lines, POONA.

PROVISION MANUFACTURERS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

JOHN MOIR & SON, Ld., LONDON.

LARGE STOCKS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

MOIR'S Army and Navy Rations.

MOIR'S Patent Table Jelly Powders.

MOIR'S The Seville Orange Marmalade.

MOIR'S Pure Jams and Jellies.

MOIR'S Pure Pickles, in Brown Malt Vinegar.

MOIR'S Fresh Herrings, Kippered Herrings, and Herrings in Tomato Sauce, &c.

MOIR'S Mayfair Specialities, Camp Pies, Smoked Sausages, &c.

All Correspondence and Orders should be addressed to JOHN MOIR & SON'S SOLE REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA.

SAMUEL FITZE & CO., LD.,

CALCUTTA : 4 Bankshall Street.

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KARACHI : Dunolly Road.

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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Zillah, 2412 tons, Captain J Rees, will sail to-day for Karachi in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Shirala, 3399 tons, Captain R H Brown, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE steamer Burnfield, 2615 tons, Captain J H Mackenzie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 23rd October with a cargo of coal.

The following passengers arrived in Bombay by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Silesia Captain L de Stehle from Trieste yesterday morning:—From Kamran—Mr and Mrs Hoddinott, Mrs Christe Mr Gubay, Maj and Mrs Gordon, Maj and Mrs Shakespear, Gen and Mrs de Vocux and child Miss Crafts, Miss Young, Mr Beckett, Mrs Hosking, Miss Whatmough, Mr Schmidt, Mr E de Maurig Austro-Hungarian Consul General and Mrs E de Maurig.

MAN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| H M S Ladybird | ..... | ..... | Royal Navy |
| R I M S Comet | .....Comdr ..... | Stocken ..... | R I Marine |
| R I M S Lawrence | .....Comdr ..... | Rowand ..... | R I Marine |
| Torpedo Boat | Bellona | ..... | ..... |
| Do | Karen | ..... | ..... |
| Do | Pathan | ..... | ..... |

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 4.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Cap. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sicilia | | | | | Transport |
| India | | 2301 | Forbes | | M & Co |
| Lodiana | | 2124 | Sharp | | M & Co |
| Granuy Hall | | 2295 | Jones | | J M & Co |
| Agyoila | | 1099 | Pa son | | M & Co |
| Afghan | | 1145 | Dexter | F Guif | H C Joosub |
| Zillah | | 2412 | Rees | W & A Graham & Co | |
| Nasir | | 2041 | Mclemon | | T & Co |
| Wardha | | 1963 | Carr | | M & Co |
| Baco Ballur | | 27 | | W & A Graham & Co | |
| Alcolo | | 660 | Rustch | Bangkok | E F Campbell & Co |
| Oahla | | 6136 | Baby | Rangoon | H M M & Co |
| Bengal | | 1672 | Phillips | Colombo | H M L S N Co |
| Calcdonia | | 3529 | Toeque | Aden | P & O N Co |
| Burrafield | | 615 | Mackenzie | | M & Co |

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A City of Bombay | | 2911 | Snow | Karachi | 9-11 K N & Co |
| B Clan Sinclair | | 1184 | C Pagan | Aden | per P F Muir & Co |
| F Shirala | | | Brown | Dunkirk | 9-11 M & Co |
| F Clan Sutherland | | 1974 | | Shares | F Muir & Co |
| G Mashonaland | | 1926 | Jones | Sea Ports | 10-11 G & C Co |
| G King Arthur | | 1017 | Nuowchwang | A A Cox | 8-11 Captain |
| K Oswestry | | 2349 | Evans | Hull | 12-11 W & A Graham & Co |
| G Metcalfe | | 1826 | Schmidt | Sea Ports | 9-11 B & P S N Co |
| A Gulf of Trinidad | | 1701 | Hughes | Sea Ports | 12-11 B & P S N |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destinations. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Massilia | 3250 | Thomson | Liverpool | 12-11 | W & A G & Co |
| 7 | Santola | 3332 | Phillips | Bremen | 12-11 | M & Co |
| 8 | Silesia | 3549 | Stadlie | Calcutta | 5-11 | A L S N & Co |
| 10&11 | Swanbrae | 2092 | Schmidt | Karachi | 5-11 | Grant & Co |
| 12 | Mongolia | 3555 | London | London | 12-11 | P & O S N Co |
| 15 | Clydesdale | 2295 | Lamburg | Hamburg | 9-11 | M & Co |

P. DOCK N. D. D.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C | City of Perth | 3948 | Stonell | Karachi | 5-11 | K N & Co |

P. DOCK HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alongside N Pier | Parent | 521 | Mahamed | Bengal | 12-11 Shpd & Co |
| Mahsud | | 997 | Hoolem | Karachi | 5-11 Shpd & Co |

V. DOCK H. WALL.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dwarka | | 769 | Rotiwo | Karachi | 5-11 M M & Co |

ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Silesia S | Stehle | Trieste, Oct 13 |
| 4 | Burnfield S | Mackenzie | Calcutta, Oct 23 |

DEPARTURE.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Shirala S | Brown | Dunkirk |

The steamer Zillah, Captain Rees, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi.

The steamer Kercolla, entered for loading yesterday for Persian Gulf, via Cutch Mandvi and Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | Names. | Tons. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Junna | 2075 | Bombay |
| 1 | Nasarvia | 1412 | Durban |
| 1 | Reality | 1441 | Colombo |
| 1 | Rosna | 3899 | Samarang |
| 1 | Pultusa | 1884 | Rangoon |

DEPARTURES.

| Nov. | Names. | Tons. | For |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sutherland | 2277 | Bombay |
| 1 | Waroonga | 1439 | Rangoon |
| 1 | Trafenfels | 3065 | Boston and N Y |
| 1 | Dunfoldy | 2319 | Hamburg and B |
| 1 | Arroyo | 2437 | Bombay |
| 2 | Liebenfels | 2437 | Hamburg |
| 2 | Tola | 2364 | Mauritius |
| 2 | Angoli | 2282 | Bombay |

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | Vessel. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | Clan Macaulay | Galle |
| 2 | Zumba | Calcutta |

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, Nov. 4.

The P and O Co's steamer Malta is expected to arrive Bombay at 9 a.m. on Monday the 7th November.

The Florio Rubattino Co's steamer Isabia from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 4th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—4 bales wool C Nanjee and Co; 50 bales wool J Jamna and Co; 35 bales wool K B Tolsi; 46 bales wool E Sowji; 1112 bags cotton A Khimjee; 3 cases C B Ruth Bros; 64 bags myrobolams A Khimjee; 400 cwt sundry resect B nor K ause; 1500 cwts linseed cakes Gisand Co; 250 bales wool H A M Osmani; 30 bales wool J Rara; 220 cwts myrobolams A Khimjee.

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia s—110 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 68 cwts turmeric D Jumna and Co; 200 cwts cardamoms Goodenough and Co; 25 cwts asefoetida K B Sajan; 100 cwt wax J Rahimtoola; 92 cwt hmaves A Cungia and C 100 cwts dhermurad J M Rahimtoola

FOR LEITH.

Ormell s—4000 cwts mussoor and 20000 cwts cotton seed Halli Brothers

FOR ANTWERP.

Grantley Hall s—2000 cwts rapeseed Ernst Lam and Co; 1000 cwts myrobolams Waghjee Becher; 2000 cwts poppy seed 2000 cwts mowrasseed 2000 cwts linseed 212 cwts rapeseed and 1674 cwts wheat R D Sassoon and Co; 60 cwts old rubber Mr Sorajee 1000 tons Manganese ore Killick Nixon and Co; 10000 cwts wheat Tata and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Warthburg s—4000 cwts wheat Killick Nixon and Co; 20 0 cwts wheat Tata and Co

FOR MARSEILLES

Massilia s—10100 cwts mowrasseed and 6000 cwts castorseed Halli Brothers

FOR NEWCHWANG.

King Arthur s—4461 cwts wheat flour Bombay Flour Mill Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Bengal s—56 chests opium P and O S N Co

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 8th October 1904, on 3,935 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earning. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 1,08,000 | 1,80,000 | 4,000 | 3,02,000 |
| Per mile of Railway | 2/4 | 377 | 8 | 539 |
| For previous 24 weeks of half-year | 13,98,715 | 19,17,466 | 46,367 | 33,62,548 |
| Total for 15 weeks | 15,06,715 | 21,07,456 | 50,367 | 36,64,538 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 1,18,275 | 1,53,069 | 6,265 | 2,77,609 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 257 | 382 | 13 | 692 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 14,90 374 | 17,92,846 | 31,753 | 33,14,95 |

Increase for the week ..... Rs 24,391
Do to date ..... ,, 3,49,586

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail Europe.*

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LAWRENCE & MAYO, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.

By Appointment to H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOV. 5, 1904.


## RHODESIA.

THE Duke of Abercorn is a brave and sanguine man, with the enviable gift, moreover, of being able to put in words the hopes that inspire him. His address to the shareholders of the British South Africa Company on October the 10th in the Cannon Street Hotel was a masterpiece. While he, as chairman, displayed full knowledge of the position, he skilfully flung into relief the best points in the gloomy prospect that lay before the shareholders. They were reminded of the hopeful view expressed by his Grace, at a meeting in the very same room in July 1903, when he stated that the era of construction was passing away and that of realisation was at hand. He still held, as he did then, that "commercial success commensurate with the magnitude of their enterprise" would result from their efforts; the rate of progress, he admitted, was disappointing, and unforeseen obstacles had deferred the fulfilling of their hopes. Depression, which is common to all South Africa since the war, he considered the chief cause of this unfortunate delay, and a failure to grapple with the labour difficulty largely accounted for the depression. But the Duke believed that the shareholders when in possession of all the available facts would cease to be despondent and would even wonder why they had so long allowed themselves to despair. A contemplation of what the British South Africa Company has already done, through its command of favorable Charters and by an outlay of many millions of money, should comfort the souls of the shareholders. Had it filled their pockets as well, there would not have been so many dissentient, not to say angry, voices at the extraordinary meeting that followed the general one. The acquisition of territory 750,000 square miles in extent, is a thing to be proud of. That a settled and civilised Government controls the province is some thing to congratulate the administration on; the construction of 1,996 miles of railway which the company either took in hand itself or assisted financially to build, and a system of telegraphs connecting all Southern Rhodesian towns of any importance with the Cape and Transvaal systems and with distant towns in British Central Africa, German East Africa and far Lake Tanganyika, are proud proofs of energy in intelligent exploitation of new countries. Gold was produced in 1903 in Southern Rhodesia to the value of £850,000, or nearly double the revenues of Rhodesia which last year were £454,922 The Wankie colliery is turning out an ever increasing supply of high class steam coal, other mines yield copper, lead and silver. Gold, copper and other claims are pegged out in large numbers. In all mining property the Company retains an interest and, if companies take over mining rights, the B. S. A. Company takes shares. It holds large areas of land in Southern Rhodesia, and practically all of the Northern province. All lands granted are subject to a perpetual quit-rent which should form a considerable asset on the credit side of this unlucky Company, when fortune smiles on its efforts to make ends meet.

To accomplish all it has hitherto done—and it is much—the Company spent according to the Report upwards of eleven millions sterling. Administration, purchase, consolidation, and development of rights cost that sum and it does not seem an extravagant price to have paid. The Matabele and Mashonaland rebellions caused an outlay, including compensation to settlers, of £2,707,000. Concessions were bought for £1,313,000. Nearly seven and three quarter millions have been spent altogether on Southern Rhodesia: it has returned a total revenue of three and a half millions. orthern Rhodesia cost 637,000 and gave back in revenue £76 000. Interest on debentures was heavy, absorbing well over half a million The share and debenture holders contributed £9,363,900, to the expenses the balance being found in investments, interest and miscellaneous receipts. There is a large sum locked up in railways, the interest on which, £397,000 annually, the Company has guaranteed, and while the Directors believe that improved earnings will supply much of this, the shareholders were reminded that it was to their advantage to assist in financing the railways, as they own half of them and they are the largest property owners in Rhodesia. At the last meeting it was expected that Government would authorise the doubling of the hut-tax, but instead they confirmed it at the old rate and the Company finds itself obliged to spend, as before, over half a million in administration. The Chairman impressed on the meeting that existing liabilities were provided for out of available working capital: it was for the general purposes of the Company that the shareholders were asked to vote for the provision of further substantial capital. Though the Duke hesitated to prophesy, he expressed the clearest hopes that the heavy deficits that laid low the fortunes of the Company in the past, will not recur. Economy of the strictest type will reduce the expense of administration, without impairing its efficiency. Sir Lewis Mitchell and Sir William Minton have put their capable heads together to devise drastic measures to balance revenue and expenditure. It would be well if the impatient shareholders could be inspired with confidence by the Duke of Abercorn for it is not in human nature to go on cheerfully losing money without any immediate return, brilliant or modest. The shareholders may of course take comfort in the thought that by their spirited response to Mr. Cecil Rhodes's broad views of the extension of Empire, they prevented any other Power from possessing the huge tract of rich land that stretches from the Limpopo to Lake Tanganyika, and in the fact that their money has given—as Lord Grey reminded them in a farewell letter on his appointment as Governor-General of Canada,—the blessings of peace and justice to over a million natives, and that the facilities they have supplied in Rhodesia have enabled individual Englishmen to seek and find fortune there. It is hard if they themselves remain outside the general prosperity boasted of by their optimistic Directors. Shareholders of companies have ever been considered the most altruistic of men. The charity that begins at home is a virtue far more suited to their views.

The Chairman indicated that in administering Northern Rhodesia more prudent counsels would prevail than have been followed in the development of the Southern Province. The fact is the country was started on lines that required the continued control of the master mind that conceived them. He is gone and his cloak has not fallen on shoulders fit to bear the burden. In regard to the proposals of Sir George Goldie that great Britain should assume the debt due to the Company for its development of Rhodesia, and pay down two-thirds to the Company in final settlement of its claim, the Chairman related the whole proceedings and stated the exact position of Rhodesia and the Company at the present moment. Under the Charter, the administrative position of the Company cannot be changed without their consent for the next ten years and even after that period no change in administration can affect their commercial rights. The chief item in the proposal of the Company on the same subject was that in return for £5,000,000 in Rhodesian consols bearing interest at 4 per cent., they would hand over to the future Government of the country one-third of their interest in land and mineral assets when the time should arrive for the Company to retire from the administration. But this and many other proposed measures were not accepted and it is still the trying duty of the shareholders to come to the help of Rhodesia. It is pleasant to hear that the people who have settled in the country firmly believe in its future and do not mean to leave it, but they have no friendly feeling towards the British South Africa Company according to the Chairman. Agriculture is making progress, and stock is increasing. Corn, tobacco, and cotton can be grown in large and paying quantities. And yet the Company do not feel justified in encouraging the emigration of small farmers on any large scale, because of the high cost of stock, farm animals and remoteness from centres of civilisation. Settlers with sufficient capital to start fair and large land-owning companies are looked on as better investments. This sounds discouraging to say the least. On the other hand, the Victoria Falls are set down as a valuable property. Tourists are attracted by them, but it must be in some larger sense that the Chairman referred to them as a valuable asset. Every reason was urged to bring the shareholders to a sense of the necessity and advantage of creating new capital with a view to placing the Company in a sound financial position. The British South Africa Company has some hard days before it, but as Mr. Rochfort Maguire said, it was their duty to make their vast territories prosperous and self-supporting.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

IT is permissible to ask how many of Bombay's numerous Justices of the Peace or even the elect of them who sit in high places to punish elementary essayists in crime know anything of the origin or history of the essentially English institution they represent? It is to be feared that if qualification for the office of Justice of the Peace included a test of the aspirant's knowledge of how the institution reached its present status, the number of appointments would be considerably fewer than is now the case. But to those who would like to know something of the interesting history of the office and its duties, we would commend a book which has been recently published by Messrs. King and Son. Perhaps the most significant feature of its appearance is that it is the work of an American, Mr. Charles Beard of the Columbia University. The institution of the Justice of the Peace passed to America with the English Common Law and Dr. Beard's book on "The Office of Justice of the Peace in England" is another instance of our indebtedness to American study of historical practice common to both countries and transplanted from one to the other. For a number of years the University of Columbia has produced a series of special studies on History, Economics and Public Law, and the latest of these volumes is instructive of the close relationship between England and the United States through the Common Law. The Justice of the Peace had practically assumed his present position in England before the "Mayflower" emigrants crossed the Atlantic, and as they had good reason to be familiar with the administration of the Law in Special Quarter and Petty Sessions, the offices of Sheriff and Justice became features of American life as they were of English. Neither Germany nor France has an institution quite like the office of Justice of the Peace, which is peculiarly English. Its development in England and America, since the migration of the exiles, has been affected by social and economic changes, but the spirit animating both branches of the Anglo-Saxon race has influenced the institution throughout. In spite of changes in the matters which came before the Justices, they remained a non-official unpaid class. On the continent of Europe criminal inquisition became the work of a trained bureaucracy, but while the English Justices lacked the skill and intelligence of such a class, they possessed other workaday qualities which have come to be esteemed more highly than technical knowledge of law. They were always local men and were jealous of any interference with local liberties by the Central Government. It is doubtful whether the communities or Parliament ever possessed the power to appoint the local Justices. The right of appointment at any rate from an early period rested with the King, though the persons nominated had to be chosen from local men. Recently the question of the rights of communities was raised by a deputation which waited on the Lord Chancellor to protest against the non-appointment of working men Justices in a certain Commission of the Peace. In the old days such appointments would not have been possible without the creation of an official, paid class of functionaries Justices received payment when the office was created, but it was early enacted that no Duke, Earl, Baron or Banneret should take wages and the Commission became a matter of honour. For that reason we read "Lawyers and the smaller gentry tended to be excluded and county government to be consolidated in the hands of the richer landed proprietors." Progress in local Government on more popular lines, which is in essentials an adaptation of earlier usages to modern needs, has affected the office of Justice of the Peace, but it is still an honour to be prized in England and consequently a distinction which should not be made too cheap in Bombay.

THE SAFFLOWER IN INDIA.

A RECENT issue of the "Agricultural Ledger" contains an interesting account of the history and production in India of the safflower. Two forms of the plant are met with in Muzaffarpur, Bengal, (a) the thorny variety known as "kathi"; (b) the thornless kind called "murdi." The first named is believed to flower earlier than the other. The flowers usually appear from the 1st January to the 15th February, while seeds are collected in March and April. The seat of the safflower industry is Hajipur, the area under cultivation being at present only one-tenth of what is was some years ago. Safflower is a crop of the cold weather, it is generally sown about the middle of October, and is usually preceded by a bhadoi crop; but when grown with opium, the land is left fallow till September. Both the thorny and thornless varieties of safflower are also found in parts of the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. The safflower dye industry was formerly one of some importance in the latter provinces, but of late years has been almost killed by the large imports of cheap aniline dyes. The dye plant which used to be cultivated extensively in the Punjab has also been affected by the introduction of aniline dyes in that province. The two varieties are cultivated in the Bombay Presidency, the dye plant being grown almost exclusively in the rich alluvial soils of Northern Guzerat, and on similar land in the Baroda territory. The fields intended for this crop are followed very carefully during the monsoon, and are liberally manured. In Bengal the colour from the dye plant is considered by the Hindus as particularly auspicious and sacred. It is perpetually in request at religious ceremonies and the orthodox Hindu in some parts will not allow his son or daughter to wear any apparel at the wedding ceremony which is dyed with European dye-stuffs. It is believed the priest would lose half the respect of his people if he did not exercise sufficient discretion in choosing the dye for his "chudder" (sheet) or "mureth" (head dress). Hence it will be seen that religious rather than economic considerations have saved the safflower industry from complete extinction in Bengal.

IT is possible that temporary quarters for the Indian Staff College may be found at Poona, while the buildings are being erected at Quetta.

MAJOR DALY, C.S.I., C.I.E., of the Political Department, has, we hear, been appointed to Hyderabad, with a view to succeeding Sir David Barr.

HIS HIGHNESS the Gaekwar of Baroda, with the Maharani, is expected to arrive in Calcutta from Darjeeling on the 16th instant and to make stay of about a week. Arrangements will be made for a public reception by the leading members of the Indian community.

THE Act amending the Bombay District Municipal Act 1901 for the purpose of defining the standards of weights and measures within municipal districts passed at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council has received the assent of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General.

IT appears that Major Douglas who, as already noticed, was with Lieut. Lorimer in the Lur country, was also wounded in the hand on the occasion of the attack made upon the party. No further particulars of the affair have yet arrived. The Medical missionary at Hamadan has been asked to go out and attend to the injured officers. The Lurs so often attack solitary travellers that escorts are always taken in passing through the wild region they inhabit. In this case, as Major Douglas' guard was from Teheran, they most probably mistook the party for Persian Officials whose connection with the tax-gatherer makes them always unwelcome visitors in out-of-the-way places in Persia.

IT may not be generally known, perhaps, what an ancient lineage is that which the Balfours can boast (says the "King"). A Balfour of Burleigh is said to have fought under Wallace, and the line of the Balfours of Balbirnie has an unbroken connection from the reign of Robert II. in the fourteenth century. One genealogical enthusiast has indeed found cause for thinking that the Prime Minister may claim direct descent from King Robert Bruce. Mr. Balfour's grandmother, Lady Eleanor Maitland, was a descendant of Maitland of Lethington, one of the foremost statesmen of the sixteenth century.

OUR readers will be somewhat surprised to learn, writes "Capital," that a new coalfield has been discovered at Buddertolla, on the banks of the Hooghly, just below the Lower Hooghly Jute Mills. The deposits at this coalfield appear to be received from the various coal boats carrying coal down the river. We are told that some thousands of tons are stacked on the banks of the river; and that coal boats go there openly and with impunity discharge portions of their cargoes, which are ultimately sold at very much below cost price. These deposits have increased so greatly of late years that the supply is largely in excess of the available demand. If Sir Andrew Fraser were to direct an immediate enquiry he would discover a state of things going on almost under his nose which one could scarcely believe could obtain in a civilised country.

FROM time to time the literary critics of the French Press lament the invasion of English words, many of which are slang. The latest protest comes from M. Jean d'Orsay, who quotes a long list of importations from the other side of the Channel. Here are a few specimens: Dead-heat, handicap, walk-over, book-maker, jockey, garden party, tur, great event, starter, record, team, scratch, scorcher, tramways, waterproof, beefsteak, sport, meeting, dockers, lockout. Here are two specimens of the new kind of bastard speech: "Oui, j'ai été faire un voyage sur le yacht d'un ami, car j'adore le yachting." "Très smart en effet; le vrai plaisir du high life" One of the vilest importations—not mentioned, however, by M. d'Orsay—is the word "interview."

IN two of the electoral divisions of Paris, the first steps have been taken to call in the dentist to assist in the education of the rising race But only the first steps. In the remaining eighteen divisions nothing has been done. But the idea is abroad, and it will probably be taken up before long by the municipal Parliament sitting in its Hotel de Ville. A well-known school teacher of twenty years' service, says that if parents and the school authorities realised the extent of the evil caused by neglect of the teeth of school children, dental inspection would be introduced at once Among the school children of Paris over 35 in a hundred suffer from diseased teeth—"the result of neglect." "Disease of the teeth leads to disease of the digestive organs, and by weakening the constitution renders the children all the more liable to catch fevers, diphtheria, tuberculosis, and the rest." In Geneva, Brussels, Antwerp, Hamburg, and some English towns the public authorities have become alive to the importance of dental inspection in schools. Parisian teachers regret that their town lags behind them. It is suggested that professional dentists should inspect the schools three or four times every year, and that upon every child's record should be written instructions for the parents' guidance

GYP, whose novel was the quarry in which M. Willy mined for the new play at the Gymnase, does not look particularly like the literary woman. She has no pose and no airs; her manners are simple and charming. There are, however, two Gyps, one that she keeps rigidly for her seventy odd novels, and the other, which is the Comtesse de Mirabeau-Martel. She has written only a few plays, preferring the quietude of her house at Neuilly to the storm and stress of theatre rehearsal. Next door to her in Paris villadom is Mme. Jane Hading, who made her debut in the first play that Gyp ever wrote, likewise for the Gymnase, and entitled, "Autour du Mariage." Simple in manner, Gyp is also simple in dress—a plain gown, relieved with no ornaments. She has a favourite dog which goes by the name of "Papillon." In the flesh he is no butterfly, but a lumpish old creature with a penchant for sugar. Willy, in his domestic arrangements, is the antithesis of all this. He is the thorough man-about-town. He generally wears a flannelette suit, surmounted by a straight-brimmed top hat, such as one only seems to see on the Paris Boul vards. When he has occasion to send you a postcard, it will have his portrait upon it.

THE death has taken place at Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, of Mrs. Jessie Broadfoot, who was in the service of the Carlyles at Cheyne Row, Chelsea, and who remained with Carlyle some time after his wife's death. Mrs. Carlyle, in her Memoirs, has several allusions to her clever maid, and bears testimony to her honesty and high character. She was named by Mrs. Carlyle her "hereditary maid," owing to Mrs. Broadfoot's mother and others of her "forebears" having been in the service of Mrs. Carlyle's family. Mrs. Broadfoot, who had many interesting reminiscences of the Carlyles (says the "Pall Mall Gazette"), always denied the statements about the unhappiness which was said to exist in the household She declared that she saw nothing but the most affectionate regard for each other on the part of husband and wife. In flat contradiction to popular belief, she also insisted that Carlyle was one of the easiest men in the world to serve: all he asked was peace and quietness. Mrs Broadfoot possessed several letters written to her by Mrs. Carlyle.

A TOUCHING and most interesting service of dismissal and farewell took place the other day at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, when several missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel were taken leave of, destined for work in India, China and Japan. The great sister institution, the Church Missionary Society, also gave an almost simultaneous blessing and farewell to a number of its agents, who are going forth to labour in different parts of the world. It is not, however, the fact that a number of men and women are thus deliberately giving their lives for hard, arduous, and probably disappointing work, but the general interest taken by the public in missionaries nowadays to which we desire to allude more particularly. Every now and again some hostile critic steps forward and proceeds to condemn missionaries en bloc, and it is not very frequently that a missionary retaliates. Hence says a writer in a home paper, I feel inclined to pay all the more attention to the statement made by a London clergyman (not a missionary), who has just returned from China. After describing what he saw in the way of drink and immorality among a certain class of white people, he concludes:—"Small wonder that the missionary bitterly complains that his work is almost nullified by the lives of English people at the Treaty Ports, and that the latter retaliate by hating and slandering the missionaries, whose self-denial and self-sacrifice are a constant and standing rebuke to their own godlessness and self-indulgence."

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# BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

## WATCHING AND WAITING.

## SHIPS LEAVE TANGIER

## THE CONTRABAND QUESTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Admiral Rozhdestvensky with four battleships has arrived at Tangier.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Admiral Walker's squadron followed Admiral Rozhdestvensky's squadron the whole way to Tangier at a distance of five miles. Both squadrons were cleared for action.

[Admiral Walker's Squadron is that which is known as the Cruiser Squadron and consists o the 1st cl. Cr. Berwick, 1st cl. Cr. Drake, 1st cl. Cr. Good Hope, 1st cl. Cr. Kent and 1st cl. Cr. Monmouth. The utmost speed of the Russians is 17 knots: ours is 23.]

The Sissoiveliki, Oslyaba, Admiral Makinoff and the Dimitri Donskoi under Rear Admiral Foelkersahm have left Tangier for Suda Bay. (Crete.)

Lord Lansdowne, in a communication to the London Chamber of Commerce, says that Russia has met all the representations of Great Britain and the United States in a conciliatory spirit and it is understood that the Russian Naval Commander were recently furnished with instructions which would result in their exercising their rights less vexatiously in future.

Government was unable to find ground for the suggestion that the Russians favored German ships as compared with British. It was obviously impossible for any Government to inform shippers whether particular cargoes are entitled to immunity from seizure.

# THE MIKADO'S BIRTHDAY.

## Enthusiasm in Japan.

## REVIEW OF TROOPS.

LONDON Nov. 3

Reuter (Tokio) says that the celebrations of the Emperor's birthday throughout Japan to-day were unprecedentedly enthusiastic.

The Emperor reviewed two divisions in full war equipment at Tokio.

## THE MAIL.

The Bombay mails of the 21st ultimo, arrived at Brindisi on the 3rd.

## PLAGUE IN INDIA.

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

The plague mortality is rising again in the Bombay presidency, the United Provinces, Hyderabad State and the Punjab. Last week Bombay presidency reported 9,636 deaths, the United Provinces 1,446, Hyderabad 714, the Punjab 748, Bombay city 54, Karachi 5, Madras presidency 495, Calcutta 4 Bengal 1,867, Central Provinces and Berar 429, Mysore 663, Central India 798, Rajputana 3 2, and Kashmir 33. The total for all India is 15,994 against 13,871 in the previous week and 17,58 3 in the corresponding week of last year.

## THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

### SUPPORT FROM CEYLON.

COLOMBO, NOVEMBER 3.

The Hon. Mr. Setalwad, Mr. Majumdar and the Hon. Mr. Dixit, having induced the Bombay merchants to support the forthcoming Congress and Exhibition, handsome sums were subscribed.

To-day Mr. Muncherjee Khan and Sheth Carimjee invited the leading Mahomedan and Parsee merchants to a reception at Framjee House, to meet Mr. Setalwad, who explained the object of the Congress.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

THE Lieutenant-General Comman ding the Forces will leave Bombay for Poona at 2-30 p. m. to-day. Departure private. A salute of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 2-30 p.m. to announce his departure.

Lieutenant-General Sir A, Hunter, K. C. B., D. S O. commanding the Forbces, Bombay, returns to Poona on the 5th November from Karachi.

The following appointments have been made:—

Lieutenant C. J. P. McA. Grant, the Black Watch, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be a Company Officer, 44th Merwara Infantry.

Second Lieutenant F. L. Jarrad, 3rd Battallion East Lancashire regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be a Double Company Officer, 126th Baluchistan Infantry.

Lieutenant A. F. Ramsay has been transferred from the 112th Infantry to the 22nd Cavalry.

The undermentioned Officers, Non-Commissioned officers, and men have been declared the Best Men-at-Arms at the 35th Presidential Assault-at-Arms held at Poona from 5th to 10th September, 1904:—

British Officers Lieutenant F. F. Hunter, 31st Lancers; Lieutenant and Riding Master W. P Littlewood, 10th Hussars.

British Non-Commissioned Officers and men.—Mounted,—Bombardier W. F. Carnegie, 18th Battery, Royal Field Artillery; Dismounted,—Lance-Sergeant P. Ayre, 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders.

Native Officer.—Resaldar Amir Muhammad Khan 30th Lancers.

Native Non-Commissioned Officers and men.—Mounted.—Havildar Mir Showkat Ali, 20th Deccan Horse; Dismounted—Lance-Naik Mukdum, 103rd Mahratta Light infantry.

The following have been granted leave out of India:—Major J. H. Bevile, Supply and Transport Officer, Bombay, for one year; Captain A. F. Hislop, 35th Scinde Horse, for eight months.

ARRIVALS, NOVEMBER 4.

Captain A G Kemball, 31st Punjabis, from England.

Colonel H M Rose, Colonel on Staff, from England.

Captain F A Jacques, 14th Sikhs from England.

Captain W B Walker, Ordnance Department, from England.

Captain H J Barton, Royal Engineers, from England.

Captain J S Swan, S & T Corps, from England.

Captain W G[illegible]ngston, 29th Lancers, from England.

Captain G B Gough, 20th Punjabis, from Mian Meer.

Major A B H Northcott, Staff, from Rawal Pindi

2nd Lieut A Forbes, 128th Pioneers, from England.

DEPARTURES, NOVEMBER 4.

Captain G B Gough, 20th Punjabis, to England.

Colonel H M Rose, Colonel on Staff, to Rawal Pindi.

Major L G Watkins, Ordn. Department to Rawal Pindi.

Captain Sumner, I M S, to Lahore.

Major A B H Northcott, Staff, to England.

Captain F A Jacques, 14th Sikhs, to Mooltan.

Major F L Vincent, Staff, to Mhow.

MR. G. T. WALKER, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, will visit the principal observatories in India some weeks hence. He will be accompanied by Mr. J. H. Field, one of the two recently appointed Deputy Meteorologists, who arrives in India shortly.

WITH regard to the redistribution of troops in India, plans and estimates for new barracks and lines will be prepared with a view to building operations next year. As in the case of the defence works some years ago a comprehensive scheme will be drawn up so as to spread this special expenditure over a series of years.

# FRAUD IN THE JUTE TRADE.

## WATERING THE FIBRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 4.

The subject of fraudulent watering of jute in Bengal is engaging the attention of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Committee have distributed to the members a Note on the practice together with the draft of a short Act designed to put a stop to it. These papers have been received from the Director of the Department of Land Records, who has been induced to move in the matter at the instance of the Calcutta Baled Jute Association.

Enquiries instituted by Mr. Maddox have disclosed the fact that the fibre sold at different Jute marts varies a good deal in the amount of moisture it contains. The practice of watering, which has assumed serious proportions only during recent years, results in a weakening and discoloration of the fibre and is said to be the chief cause of the deterioration of which the trade complains, while at the same time confessing itself powerless to put a stop to the fraudulent trick.

The draft Act provides for the appointment of Inspectors of Jute and a scale of penalties for offenders. The question is regarded by the Committee of the Chamber as of the utmost importance and members are requested to furnish replies in the course of a fortnight.

# "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

MILITARY DEPPARTMENT.

Indian Army—Majors F. W. J. Caulfield and H. J. Bremer promoted to be Lieutenants-Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Maltby, Indian Army, is permitted to retire with effect from the 16th ultimo.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.—Surgeon Lieutenants Brown and Reese to be Surgeon Captains.

Allahabad Volunteers—Lieutenant Blomfield to be Captain.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Captain Chambers to Hon. Major.

2nd Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers—Major Tebbs to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain Houldcroft to be Major.

The following officers of the native army are gazetted Honorary Captains on retirement:—

Subadar-Majors Sher Baz. 52nd Sikhs, Muzaffar Khan, 72nd Punjabis, and Pirthalal Zimbu, 10th Gurkhas.

# COLONEL YATE'S DEPARTURE FROM QUETTA.

QUETTA, Nov. 3.

QUITE a large assembly came together in the Sandeman Memorial Hall on Tuesday to present the Hon'ble Colonel Yate with a valedictory address, many Europeans being among those present. A guard-of-honour of the Baluchistan Volunteers received Colonel Yate with the usual honours on his arrival with Major Ramsay, Revenue Commissioner. The address was read by Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, C.I.E, and in it mention was made of the public memorial being established to perpetuate Colonel Yate's successful administration. This, in addition to an oil-painted portrait, will take the shape of a work of public utility. The latter is expected to be a clock tower in a conspicuous spot in the town. Colonel Yate made an excellent speech in acknowledgment of the address, thanking the people of Quetta and Baluchistan for their appreciation of his services and for the proposed memorial. Thereafter, most of those present followed Colonel Yate to the railway station, where a guard-of-honour of the P. W. O. West Yorks Regiment with band and colour were drawn up. On the train steaming out of the station a large company of officers, civil and military, gave three cheers by way of good-bye, while a number of the 1st Mountain Battery thundered out a salute of 6 guns. On the day previous Colonel Yate dined with the officers of the North-West Railway and the Baluchistan Volunteers at the house of Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, C.I.E. After the toast of the King given by him, Mr. Patel made a short speech previous to drinking the health of the guest of the evening. The Colonel replied feelingly at some length.

# "WHITE AUSTRALIA."

## QUEENSLAND SUGAR PLANTATIONS.

### WHITE LABOR STEADILY INCREASING.

The Minister of Customs is accumulating data in connection with the effect of the "white Australia" policy on the sugar plantations of Queensland. Mr. M'Lean has been gratified to learn that the sugar bounty inspectors have justified their existence and been of great assistance to struggling growers. On Saturday the Minister received a report from Mr. Irvine, the Queensland Collector of Customs, describing the main feature of a tour through three sugar districts. Its chief interest lies in the reflections made on the white labor difficulty as it presented itself in various centres. On 15th September the writer was at Bauple mills, about nine miles from Tiaro, concerning which he writes:—"The tendency is to increase the white grown areas." The collector's visit was well advertised, so that any persons with complaints or suggestions might meet him, but only three or four farmers attended. They made no complaints as to the working of the Sugar Bounty Act but sought much information. On 18th September a number of farms in the Plaiba district were visited, and there the cane crop was estimated at 20 tons to the acre, though the want of rain was sorely felt. Mr. Irvine writes:—"The number of white growers in this district largely preponderates; and should rain fall additional areas will be grown by white labour. All the farmers seen by me expressed themselves as satisfied with the conditions and working of the Bounty Act and regulations. These farmers are mostly small holders, and the labour supply is mainly drawn from the families of the white growers themselves." Concerning inquiries at three mills at Childers, the report proceeds:—"No difficulty is found in engaging suitable white labour, and I am informed that the whole of the southern portion of the district, including Childers, Bauple and Finiba will shortly be cultivated with white labour. The white growers who deliver their cane to the Childers factory are supplied by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company with gangs of Kanaka laborers, the cost of harvesting varying from 2 9 to 4 per ton, according to the yield per acre. I am informed that in some instances farmers realise as high as 2 1 per ton for their cane, including bounty."

An inspection at Bundaberg called fourth the following note:—"There was no difficulty in obtaining white labour of a better class than could be obtained in past seasons." Of the Gin-gin central mill Mr. Irvine writes:—"A large number of white growers semi cane to this mill, and the tendency is for the number to increase and for the black growers to adopt white labor where they are in a position to claim bounty. The farmers state there is plenty of good white labour available, and the growers are satisfied with the way the cane is cut."

More is certain to be heard of this report in the House of Representatives.

# A TRAGIC DREAM.

## FISHERMAN'S PRESENTIMENT OF HIS DEATH.

A Brixham fisherman named Furneaux startled his wife and children one night recently by a shriek of terror. To his wife he explained that he had just awoke from a horrible dream.

"I saw our boat out at sea," he said, "and a steamer came down on us and cut us in two. We were all drowning when I awoke."

When Furneaux came downstairs in the morning he was still distressed by his dream. So seriously did he seem to be affected that Mrs. Furneaux endeavoured to persuade him to give up his work for that day, but he was unable to find any one to take his place.

A few afternoon the trawler Lyra, of which Furneaux was one of the crew, put to sea, and the following day the steamship Heathbank anchored off Brixham, and landed the body of a fisherman named Tucker, the second hand of the Lyra.

The captain of the Heathbank reported that he had been in collision with a trawler had cut her down to the water's edge and she sunk.

A boat had been lowered, and the lifeless body of Tucker was the only remnant of the vessel and its crew.

Furneaux's dream had been realised, and he and all his shipmates had perished.

# WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

## Some Evening Frocks.

## COIFFURE DECORATIONS.

## WHAT SHOULD GIRLS READ

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

POMPADOUR brocades of floral design, on a ground of ivory-white, frequently adorned with little bouquets of flowers and foliage in soft shades of pink and green, the stems tied with china blue ribbon, will be very much used for picture gowns, as they are called. In a frock of this description subdued shades of pink and green predominate in the brocade, the same scheme of colour being carried out in the long pointed vest which adorns the bodice, and the panel which fills in the centre of the skirt. These are both carried out in pale pink chiffon over soft white satin, with true lover's knots, in gathered bouillonnes pale of green chiffon. The fichu of soft silk muslin is gathered on the shoulders, and the elbow sleeves are finished with ruffles of lace. A dainty little dinner dress in white silk muslin has the very full skirt finished with two deep flounces, closely gathered, and headed with little shell-shaped ornaments, made in white taffetas glace silk. The bodice has a deep belt of white taffetas glace, and a draped fichu of chiffon and lace, held in place on either side by diamond buckles.

The soft silks and Oriental satins, with all the latest varieties of taffetas mousseline, lend themselves admirably to the new modes which prevail in the world of tea-gowns. This is particularly the case where the gowns are arranged with sunray pleatings, as they seem to be, at the present moment, in nine cases out of ten. Very pretty effects are procured by arranging insertions of fine Valenciennes lace, in various designs, upon a tea-gown in soft silk, and then having the lace and silk accordion-pleated together. The effect of this arrangement is particularly good when the garment in question is finished at the hem with a gathered flounce of the same soft silk, also adorned with lace insertion. Another pretty idea for a soft silk tea-gown is to have the material finely gathered just below the waist all the way round, and then allowed to fall in simple folds at the feet. The waist is outlined in this instance by a deep belt formed of alternate insertions of lace and strappings of soft silk. The belt is brought down to a long point in front, and the bodice part is left slightly full all the way round, so that it pouches a little over this deep belt, while the sleeves fit closely to the arm as far as the elbow, where they are finished with handkerchief points of silk, adorned with insertions and frills of lace.

There is a rumour afloat that coat and skirt costumes will not be quite so much worn this winter as they were last year, and that their place will be taken to a great extent by complete gowns. These gowns will be worn indoors with very smart bodices of the same material as the skirts, and out of door either with furs, or with long, tailor-made coats arranged over soft silk blouses. These blouses, of course, must match exactly the colour of the cloth or tweed skirt with which they will be worn. Some of the smartest of these new coats are made in a long three-quarter length. They fit quite closely to the figure from the throat to the waist, back and front, so that they need to be very smartly cut and carefully fitted if they are to come within reach of success. Below the waist the long, full basques of these coats flow out in a very graceful fashion, and one which is eminently becoming to tall and graceful figures. Built on entirely different lines are those tailor-made coats which were intended for travelling, or for motor wear. Some of these are finished with highwayman shoulder-capes in cut cloth, with the edges left raw, while others, which are even more comfortable, are made on the lines of an Inverness cloak, with plenty of warmth in the deep capes, or wing sleeves, which reach below the waist, and, in addition, a comfortable under-garment made in a double-breasted shape, and fastening closely up to the chin. To be thoroughly practical, however, this undergarment must be provided with coat-sleeves. Velvet or faced cloth coats in this design are the very latest fashion, worn with a vest of soft kid exquisitely embroidered in silk threads.

The short boleros are out of date, but the tight-fitting Etons and short blouse coats are still worn. Many of the new model Etons are cut away to show a vest, and shortened to reveal the girdle. They are prettiest with the short trotteur skirt. All the basket weaves and broche materials are pretty in this style. A delightful effect in a pretty autumn dress is with a pleated skirt of yellow-brown cashmere, very short and very full, and a simple Eton tucked at the shoulders and cut away over a vest and girdle of deep brown velvet. The sleeves are of the latest mode tight and wrinkled to the elbow, and then with a circular puff to the shoulder. Panama cloth is very popular indeed for the semi-dressy tailor suit. It is beautiful in deep mahogany, and is frequently used for the autumn costumes. One of the newest models has a skirt of red broad-cloth, made with two deep flounces embroidered with Bulgarian colours. The coat is of a smooth red and grey mixture, and is cut to meet the top flounce. It is tight-fitting, with a box-pleated basque and long flowing sleeves, while the band trimmings are of the plain cloth. The coat is lined with silk shot in a number of the Bulgarian colours.

A sense of poetry is a sense of beauty. Few of the world's greatest actresses have regular features, but they have a sense of beauty which prompts them to graceful motions, artistic dressing, and the daintiness which is so potent a charm. For several years we have been studying decorations for the high coil. This coil is by no means obsolete, and its aigrette, rosette, and wreath trimmings are still popular. But the low coil is increasingly worn especially by the younger women of the generation and to enhance its beauty all sorts of novel decorations have been devised. The arrangement of these must depend upon the wearer's profile and individuality. For a head inclined to be flat at the crown the ornament should be placed at the top of the coil, thus filling out where there is a tendency to flatness. Simplest of all is a bow of crisp satin ribbon. The ribbon may be as much as three or four inches wide and should be tied through the hair. For street wear fashion prescribes black bows, but all the light and dainty colours may be worn in the evening. The ends should be clipped in one diagonal line.

If the hair is worn in a long coil, a dressy arrangement of ribbon is made in this way. Take ribbon an inch and a half wide, pass it under the hair at the base of the coil, bring the ends up over the coil, cross them, and pass them under again at the top of the coil. This makes a long letter X of ribbon upon the hair. The ends, which should be long, are tied in a falling bow at the crown. Another adornment for the long coil is made by twisting a ribbon in such a way that it winds about the hair from end to end of the coil. It is fastened underneath at the bottom with a lace hairpin bent double, and at the top it is finished by a bow. Velvet ribbon as well as satin is now fashionable. Blank hair is shown to advantage by these ribbon decorations in scarlet velvet, turquoise-blue satin, white satin, or rich orange velvet. With hair which has any glint of gold use lavender velvet, moss green velvet, or baby-blue satin ribbon. Red hair is most beautiful when adorned with white satin or black velvet ribbon. Pink is effective against brown hair.

Combs of shell, gold, silver, and ivory are worn in every conceivable shape and size. Worn at the top of the low knot, they are becoming to every one unless the crown of the head is exceptionally full. Even so, the hair can be raised or lowered so as to bring the comb at a becoming position. In selecting a comb care should be taken to choose one with long teeth curved so that the comb feels firm in the hair. The rosette of ribbons, chiffon, or mousseline de soie is soft and dainty for evening wear. A long crinkled hairpin is thrust through it, and fastened at one side of the coil, as high or as low as experiment proves most becoming. Hair decorations are now worn as much on the right side of the head as on the left. Among flowers, the rose takes precedence for wear in the hair. For the women with raven locks, the red rose is peculiarly fitting; but this season roses of all shades are worn. Slender-necked women are wearing two roses or rosettes against the neck tucked in at each side of the coil so that they may be seen from the front. The revival of the Alexandra cural for evening wear raises the flower decoration slightly but gives additional charm both to the flower and the hair. Hairdressers are showing the low coil, made in an elaborate series of twists, but there is no beauty in a fussy style of hair-dressing. The simple braid or figure 8 are more graceful than any design which involves hours of labour. If the hair is too short to dress conveniently the back part may be divided horizontally and braided in two braids. Draw the upper one down and the lower one up fastening them side by side against the back of the head and tucking in the ends. The effect is that of one long braid coiled against the head. The hair worn low is becoming to almost all, as it gives an appearance of youth to the face.

To the discussion of the question "what should girls read"? Mrs. Craigie, the gifted novelist known as "John Oliver Hobbes," makes a striking contribution. She seriously advises that Fielding's novel "Tom Jones" should be put into the hands of every girl on her eighteenth birthday. So she wrote the other day and to an interviewer she has explained her reasons. "A wave of hysteria is passing over the women of this country just now which is simply appalling in its results," she said. "You men who lead busy lives do not know. You can form no idea of it. And where is it going to lead us to? Disaster to all that is beautiful in woman and admirable in man. The wilder our women become the less virile shall we find our men. It is, therefore, not merely happiness for the time being which is wrecked by this hysterical wave, but our national character which is being undermined. This ward of hysteria grows and spreads upon the insane literature which is now the fashion. These trashy books where the woman who is the chief character has a hundred lovers and thinks that that is the way to be charming and the true path to happiness is, at once, the sign of the trouble and the cause of its increase. Fielding will act as a corrective to the erotic novels that are so ravenously devoured by young women now. There are hundreds of books of to-day which youwould find in every drawing-room, in almost every vicarage, too, which people applaud and place in young girls' hands, and, yet, which are a thousand times more dangerous than 'Tom Jones' and 'Amelia.' The only popular books, with women to-day, are those in which some woman rushes breathlessly through a life of wild excitement, passionate intrigue——"

"And 'emotional' frocks?"

"Yes, and enjoys it, at any rate until the last few pages, when conventional decency, or the tradition of it seems still to compel the author to bring her to a bad end. Half the books now eagerly gloated over and followed as exemplars of life as it should be, are utterly unfit to be read by girls, and ought, indeed, to be kept away even from most married women." "But surely the coarseness of Fielding would destroy the delicate fibre of a young girl's mind in the process of toughening it?" "You have to choose; and I say that, relatively to the popular novels of to-day, Fielding's coarseness is merely the virility of his time.

Girls ought to be kept healthy-minded. You must remember that Fielding does not make vice attractive. My experience is that girls find him 'dull.' With all his frank coarseness, he deals with human faults in a large, open minded, broad-hearted honest way. There is nothing narrow, nothing mean, small, and underhanded about him. Nothing in his books injures the character of the reader. It is so even if you read only little bits of him. There are books such as Daudets 'Sapho,' which shine like moral diamonds if you take them as a whole straight away, but which are abominable if you read only parts. But in every page of Fielding you feel the goodness and beauty of life; and the honour of virtue and purity is not degraded by unconscious ridicule as it is in Richardson. Fielding's Sophia and Amelia are splendid women. There is nothing in Fielding either in coarseness or of the secrets of life which cannot be found in Shakespeare, and Shakespeare is not kept out of the way of girls. Besides, girls of eighteen usually do know something of the facts of life. My point is that they ought to know at that age, and that these matters, far from being kept from them, should be told them sanely and properly. As it is now, they are left in a state of partial ignorance which is supposed to be purity of mind. But they do get to know things either from servants or girl friends, and the result is that the facts of life are presented to them in the wrong and worst form, often with disastrous consequences."

"Even then, you have the effect of the language of Squire Western."

"Well, I do not think that is going to debase any young girl's mind. As a matter of fact, girls hear much of such language in real life in one way or another, but entirely without harm. It is out of fashion now, even for men. In Squire Western's day it was the fashion to swear just as it was for men to drink till they rolled beneath the table. It was the fashion some years ago for boys at Eton to swear like bargees. My boy tells me now that it is considered extremely bad form, even in a big lad. What does the real harm to girls is their revelling in the false atmosphere of the insane books they are allowed to read."

"But why not recommend Jane Austen and Fanny Burney?" "Girls nowadays will not look at them, the life depicted in too much like what they lead themselves." There is absolutely nothing in common between Fielding and Zola. Zola, in order to make his vice revolting, is disgusting in his detail. Fielding, on the other hand, makes virtue directly attractive. I made my suggestion after much consideration, and certainly not as a jeu d'esprit. But I am not alone. I have on my side the poetic Lowell Scott (who, to say the least, was squeamish in these matters), Ruskin, and Thackeray.

But what about other writers, say, Smollett and Sterne? Why, of course, I draw a strong line against them. And Richardson, the moralist?

Certainly a double line against him. He mixes up his vice and virtue so much with sentiment that he would entirely mislead a young girl.

## THE CHIN HILL TRIBES.

THE process of absorbing independent tribes on our borders is not one that finds much encouragement from the Indian Government of these days, but it is nevertheless inevitable that sooner or later the lesser breeds without the law must come under some kind of supervision and control, if only for the sake of those who are compelled to dwell in their neighbourhood. In the Chin and Lushai Hills there are traces that are described as administered and others as unadministered, and a possible extension of civilised influences is indicated in the last report on the administered tract, it is remarked that the relations between the tribes within and without the pale are by no means friendly, and our Chins complain that they are unable to travel in safety in the unadministered area, and that they are constantly molested. The obvious reply would be that the modern passion for travel must be indulged at the traveller's own risk, but naturally the Government cannot see its subjects constantly ill-treated without redress, and though "no acts sufficiently serious to justify Government interference have been committed, there are indications that the time may arrive when it will be necessary to intervene and disarm the tracts." Meanwhile Government is pursuing fairly vigorously the policy of disarming the tribes subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner of the plain cloth. The coat is lined with silk shot in a number of the Bulgarian colours.

# MOTORISTS AND SPEED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of this morning you publish some remarks of the 2nd Presidency Magistrate which one cannot help feeling to be regrettable, firstly as showing the Magistrate has very little acquaintance with a matter on which he has to pass judgment, and secondly as destroying the confidence in the impartiality of the authorities which has hitherto been the boast of the Bombay Motorist. I have had some experience of motoring both in France and England, including London, and will undertake to say that in no town in either country will you see such an universal absence of speed as you see in Bombay.

By all means stop reckless driving. Motorists of all desire that, but experience shows us slowness and safety are not synonymous. A swiftly driven car in the hands of a competent and careful driver is far safer than one crawling car driven by an incompetent or careless person who disregards or is ignorant of the ordinary rules of the road and the management of his machine.

Even in conservative England these facts are being realised, as witness the overwhelming majority of towns which have withdrawn their applications for speed limits. Witness also the fact that in the County of Westmoreland where the speed limit has never been enforced in spite of its roads being the most difficult in England, accidents caused by motors are less than in any County in England. In Bombay two motor accidents have been reported during the last three months, each while the car was being driven at a low speed.

Our quick-witted French neighbours have seen the rights of the matter and set an example which it is a pity our authorities have not followed. They disregard the speed limit, but insist before a person takes charge of a car on the road he shall pass a thorough examination in the driving and management of his car and that the car shall be itself safely equipped. The result being that notwithstanding the apparently reckless driving, one sees every day in Paris, the police returns of the last two years show that even in proportion to their numbers the accidents caused by motors are some 40 per cent less than those by any other class of vehicle. The greatest number of all being caused by the slow-moving horse drawn conveyance.

Let therefore the police not be frightened at moribund bogeys like excessive speed, but devote their attention to the real dangers, obtain authority that licenses shall not be granted to incompetent persons, stop wandering diagonally across the road by vehicles of all descriptions and stop the use of acetelyne lamps in crowded parts of the town and other dangerous practices, and they will ensure the safety and comfort of the public far more than by manufacturing danger where no danger exists.—Yours &c.

Nov. 4. MOTORIST.

# BISHOP WHITEHEAD AT BEZWADA.

## WESTERN EDUCATION IN JAPAN AND IN INDIA.

IN a speech which Bishop Whitehead delivered at a prize distribution in Bezwada, he drew an admirable comparison between the results of Western education in Japan and India. He remarked that one of the most striking changes that had come over India during the last sixty years was the rapid spread of English education, and this was especially the case in Southern India. A knowledge of English had become one of the great factors in the life and progress of the people, and it remained to be seen what effect this knowledge of English would have upon the character and civilisation of the Indian people, but it was bound to have a powerful and far-reaching influence. English education meant a great deal more than a mere knowledge of the English language. It meant a knowledge of English ideas and sentiments, English science and history, English politics and social customs. The knowledge of the English language was the doorway through which the civilisation and ideas of the West were brought into close and continuous contact with the civilisation and ideas of the East and now that the doorway was thrown open it was inevitable that Indian thought and feeling should be profoundly moved. There was no doubt that a movement had already begun, but at present the movement had not taken any very decided direction. There was a mental attitude described in a homely English metaphor as "sitting on the fence." It described the mental position of a man who was trying to balance himself between two opposing ideas and principles, and could not make up his mind on which side of the fence he was coming down. The seat was narrow and uncomfortable and the situation was obviously provisional, and while the man remained on it he was not at his best, and was hardly capable of any very decided or energetic action. At present, His Lordship ventured to think, the educated people of India were mentally sitting on the fence between opposing ideas and could not make up their minds on which side of the fence they were coming down. The result was that the civilisation of the West had not yet been able to produce its full effect upon the civilisation of India.

JAPAN AND INDIA—A CONTRAST.

The Bishop thought that most people who had studied the course of recent events in the East must have been struck by the extraordinary difference between the effect produced by Western knowledge in Japan and the effect produced by it in India. Japan started much later in the race and education in Japan was not nearly so advanced as it was in India. The standard at the Universities, in Japan was, His Lordship believed, distinctly lower than that of our Indian Universities. But Japan was not afraid of the intellectual and moral revolution which Western knowledge was bound to bring with it. On the other hand, His Lordship thought that the educated classes of India had been decidedly half-hearted in their attitude towards Western knowledge and that they were afraid to let it have full swing in their minds and hearts. Originally the motive that had led to a demand for English education was the desire to get on in Government Service, and the main motive that led the Government to introduce English education seemed to have been the desire to have more efficient Government servants. There had never yet been in modern India a real earnest enthusiasm for truth and knowledge in order that it might purify, strengthen, elevate and ennoble the life of the whole people. That was what was now wanted and his Lordship earnestly hoped that in time it would come. India greatly needed a real enthusiasm for truth and a deeper perception of the value and power of knowledge. Till that arose, education would be like sparks of fire falling on damp straw. We should accept knowledge as a gift from God. The object of education as imparted in the school was to awaken in students some of that enthusiasm which made men go forth on the road to progress. "M. Mail."

MAJOR YAMADA, of General Oku's Staff, reports an instance of a Company of Siberian Riflemen refusing to charge during an engagement, though repeatedly ordered to do so by their Captain. The Captain, nevertheless, rushed forward alone, waving his sword. When he perceived, to his chagrin, that his comrades were not following, he committed suicide in full sight of the Japanese, who were so enthusiastic over this exhibition of their own old Samurai spirit, which preferred "hara-kiri" to dishonour, that they raised a loud shout of "Banzai!" in admiration.

# THE DISTRICT JUDGE AND THE NATIVE EDITOR.

## SINGULAR PROCEEDINGS.

WE take the following from the "South Indian Mail," published at Madura:—

On the morning of the 7th ult., the Sheristadar of the District Court sent us word that Mr. Moberly desired us to meet him in Court at 2 P.M. that day. We sent word back to the Sheristadar to inform the Judge that we could not see him that day at the appointed hour as we would be otherwise engaged. At 3-10 p.m. a peon of the District Court delivered us a letter and we give its contents below:—

District Court, Madura, 7-10-04. SIR,—I am directed to request you to go over to Court on Monday, the 10th at 2 p.m. as his Honour the District Judge wants to have a conversation with you. It is to be understood that it would be inconvenient to his Honour, should you go over to the bungalow and see him there either to-morrow or the day after.—Yours truly, (Sd.) Swariz, Sheristadar.

To M. R. Ry. C. Narayanaswami Aiyar, Madura.

In answer to the above we sent the following reply:—Dear Sir,—Your letter desiring me under direction of his Honour the District Judge to see him at Court on Monday, the 10th at 2 p.m. to hand. I should be most happy to see him, but the time appointed is inconvenient to me as I shall be expected to be on duty in school. May I therefore request you to kindly represent the matter to the Judge and request him to fix any hour between 7 and 9 a.m., on any day, Saturday excepted. On Sunday I shall be available at all hours.—Yours truly,

(Sd.) C. Narayanaswami Aiyar.

In reply to our last, we received the following letter:—

Madura District Court, 11th October. SIR,—Your letter of the 9th ult. was placed before his Honour and he has directed me to inform you that you can conveniently see him in Court at 2 p.m. on Saturday, the 16th ult. Kindly note that it will be inconvenient to his Honour to see you in the Bungalow.

At first, we were at a loss to know the cause of this persistent invitation by the Judge through his Sheristadar to meet him at Court. The mandatory tone of the letters, especially of the first, caused us to suspect whether this proposed meeting could be in connexion with the two articles that had appeared in the "S. I. Mail," the one about the Sheristadar of the District Court, and the other re what appeared to us a somewhat non-judicial impolitic interference of Mr. Moberly, the District Judge, in the Meenakshi Temple jewel valuation affair, which was a matter of dispute between the temple trustees and the hereditary custodians of the jewels, the Bhattars. Though we were inclined to deny ourselves the honour and pleasure of meeting the District Judge for fear of any incident, we at last resolved to see Mr. Moberly.

On the day appointed, we called on Mr. Moberly at the time fixed by him, and we were shown into his room as the Tinnevelly Nadu's Mahal, by his Sheristadar. As the conversation that took place between ourselves and Mr. Moberly has no reference to any judicial matter or question brought before him in a constitutional way as District Judge, we give it here which is, in effect, as follows:—

Judge.—Good evening, take a chair. Read the article marked here (handing an issue of the "S. I. Mail" where the article about the Sheristadar was published.)

Ed.—Yes, sir, I have done.

J.—Was it published with your knowledge?

Ed.—Yes. It was.

J.—Why did you allow it to be published? It is defamatory. This is what you call liberty of the press.

Ed.—If it be defamatory, the Sheristadar may take action against the writer above whose name the article has appeared. I can't refuse an article of the kind when it is signed by a person who takes the risk.

J.—Why didn't you send this correspondence to my Sheristadar before publication and ask him for his version of the case? It would have been fair to have published them side by side.

Ed.—I don't know whether newspaper editors do so and whether they could get on with their work in this fashion. It was open to your Sheristadar to have got the contents of the letter published in contradiction by sending to me his version of the case. I would have published this also.

J.—You mustn't publish any trash that is sent to you. Who is your correspondent in this matter?

Ed.—His name is there in the paper. He is a respectable man, formerly Editor of this paper, and now Manager of the Tamil Sangam, Madura.

J.—Why could he not have gone to me and complained? Why did he write to a newspaper?

Ed.—He might have gone to you. But writing to a newspaper being one way of ventilating one's grievance he has adopted the latter course. I can't say why he did so.

J.—You have deliberately delayed publishing the article till after I left this place, though my name is mentioned there. This seems to have been done simply to prejudice the mind of the new Judge.

Ed.—I had no such motive.

J.—You have held my Sheristadar up to ridicule and contempt. Your paper is not, I should say, a respectable one. Sheristadar, (he was standing all the while by the side). Don't send any advertisements of this Court to this paper hereafter.

Ed.—I don't mind it, sir. You may hold any opinion of our paper. I did my duty. Your Sheristadar is a man. He might err.

J.—Are you not one of the Trustees of the Victoria Press?

Ed.—I was, but I am no more one.

J.—Why?

Ed.—I have resigned

J. The whole thing is mismanaged. Trust and all. You have published a defamatory article against my Sheristadar. Look here, Sheristadar, prosecute the Paper and the writer. You had better engage a good Pleader

Ed.—You may ask him to do so, sir.

Here the conversation broke off; and as we were leaving we asked Mr. Moberly whether he had any objection to our publishing what transpired between us.

J.—Mind, you are talking to the Judge in Chambers. You may do it at your peril

At this stage, we withdrew surprised at the vexatious and annoying treatment we had at the hands of Mr. Moberly from whom we expected a more honorable one.

Having been threatened with a prosecution, we wanted to be on the defensive, and therefore we took counsel of R. Fischer, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, at Madura, as to the course we should adopt in the circumstances and placed our papers in his hands. The following letter was written by Mr. Fischer to Mr. Moberly.

15th Oct.—My dear Moberly,—Mr. C. Narayanaswami Iyer of the "South Indian Mail" informs me that your Sheristadar at your request asked him to meet you in Court. Did you authorise your Sheristadar to do so? I ask for this information as Narayanaswami Iyer wishes to take some action in the matter and wants my advice which I am unable to give till I can ascertain whether the Sheristadar acted with your authority or not.—Yours sincerely, R. Fischer.

Mr Fischer got the following Notice in reply from the District Judge, Madura,—7257—18-10-04 Mr R. Fischer Barrister-at-law, Madura. With reference to your letter dated 15th ult. you are hereby required to appear before me that you should appear before the District Court on Wednesday, the 19th ult, at 11 a.m. to show cause why you should not be reported to the High Court for gross unprofessional conduct in having addressed a private letter to the District Judge without first having sent it to Chambers.—(Sd.) H. Moberly, District Judge (Initialled) C. S.

District Court Madura, 18-11-04.

In obedience to the Court's Notice Mr. Fischer punctually presented himself in Court at 11 a.m. and the following scene is reported to have ensued.

As soon as Mr. Moberly took his seat he asked Mr. Fischer what he had to say in the matter. Mr. Fischer replied that in a matter of this kind, it would be best to make a written statement which he handed over to the Judge. Mr. Moberly, while reading it, made pointed comments to which Mr. Fischer replied as he went on, in substance pressing the argument contained in his statement, and objecting to his right to address him as he did and urging that he had no right to send for a private individual in the manner he did to his Chambers and try to convert a private and judicial matter by the mere fact of bringing it into his Chambers and he illustrated it by asking if he had a right, if he had assaulted him in his house to get his Sheristadar to go to meet the Judge in Chambers and thus convert a private matter into a judicial proceeding and assume the function of a District Judge.

Here is the statement made by

## THE PIONEERS OF DRESS REFORM.

SCENE: The Carlton Hotel, at ten minutes to eight o'clock on the evening of the much-talked-about "Dress Reform Dinner."

HIRAM FLANNOX, the President of the League, is standing in the hall, resplendent in knee-breeches, silk stockings, buckled shoes, and frilled shirt, wearing also a smile of triumphant self-consciousness. A grin sits upon the faces of the hotel servants, and a bevy of reporters are making half-penny jokes in a corner.

**Bulwell Dinting** approaches, regards Flannox with amusement, and recognises him with delight.

Dinting: My dear Flannox!

Flannox: (potching a toe delicately). Ah, Dinting!

Dinting: I thought you were a flunkey from His Majesty's Theatre by Jove!—gone into mourning because Mr. Tree has produced a pantomime! Flannox, you don't! You only say so in order to remain a joke a long way after Chesterton. You can't be so ignorant as not to know that this is a registrar night in the history of modern time.

Dinting (with eager curiosity): Are you going home before three in the morning, then?

Flannox: Ah, well, I suppose I had better tell you. The Dress Reform League on which the papers have all been having lengthy discussions under the title of Do you Believe is materialising to-night.

Dinting: Really! How?

Flannox: Fifty of us are to dine here to-night in Rational evening clothes.

Dinting: Why?

Flannox: How absurd! To mark a new era in man's dress, my good Dinting; to show our displeasure in the trouser and our belief in knickerbockers.

Dinting: Yes; but—

Flannox: As you are in the House of Commons, I know very well that it is impossible to make you grasp the full significance of any matter straight away. I will be patient.

Dinting: But what's the matter with a well-cut trouser?

Flannox: This is an age of emotionalism, my poor Dinting. Our womenkind are clothing themselves in delicate and delightful creations. Are we so ungrateful as not to keep pace with them? They are gladdening the dull town streets with bright colours and picturesque raiment. Why should not we, their masters intellectually, join in the noble endeavour?

Dinting: Trousers have hitherto been considered good enough.

Flannox: It is never too late to amend, my glad Dinting. We, the pioneers, have sworn to win through ridicule and Gothic scoffs by the contour of calves, the architecture of ankles.

Dinting: And you mean to say that there are fifty fellers daring enough in London to dine in public in a kilt like yours?

Flannox: (triumphantly). Wait and see, my bold Dinting, wait and see us form up, reformers all, and march into the dining-room.

Dinting: When does it happen?

Flannox: In five minutes.

A servant comes up with a large pile of letters on a tray.

Dinting: (with an idiotic guffaw). Excuses. They've funked at the last moment.

Flannox: (with a superior smile). No, congratulations from admirers. Applications for membership. (He opens the first letter.) "I much regret that business connected with my new theatres prevents Seymour Hicks."

Dinting: Ah! and he was one of the starters!

Flannox: (opening a second letter). "My pigeons are coughing. Regret impossible. ... Cosmo Hamil...."

Dinting: And he was the other starter.

Flannox: (turning pale): A pity. They will be missed. A mere matter of theatres and asthmatical pigeons should not be allowed to stand in the way of so serious and national an affair as this.

Dinting (with a kind of sympathy). But perhaps they're not all excuses.

Flannox (opening the letters quickly one after another): All—all are excuses. The prehistoric grandmother to whose beside they have been summoned, the proverbial maiden aunt, information of a most exclusive character in regard to a black dog, letters that cry out to be immediately answered—yes, they are all excuses, my triumphant Dinting, all. (Opening one from his brother) Et tu, Brute!

Dinting: Poor old feller, what'll you do?

Flannox (with the air of a dethroned Emperor). Take a sandwich at the bar.

Dinting: As a standing reproach?

Flannox (with a faint smile). Exactly.

Dinting: Oh, no. Don't, for goodness' sake. You'll make me quite jumpy. Come home and dine with me.

Flannox: Why go home? Are you afraid to be seen with me?

Dinting: Afraid? Good Lord, no. I'am afraid of nothing. But you see, my dear feller—well, y' know, after all, I am an M.P., and one has got to be a bit careful. D'you follow me?

Flannox: Not house.

Dinting: Oh, yes, you will. I'll be very bright, and you'll soon forget this little disappointment. And then I'll lend you a pair of trousers, and we'll do a theatre.

Flannox: (with a Lyceum scowl.) My inestimable Dinting, you babble what is known upon the banks of the Isis as footie. Go you home. I will carve my melancholy way through a loin chop in glorious solitude. I will then walk up to the Haymarket to Daly's Theatre. The world shall see an undaunted front. Good-night.

With inimitable grace and dignity the deserted Pioneer makes a sensational entrance into the dining-room, and takes his place at the head of a huge and well-decorated table—alone.—Cosmo Hamilton in "The World."

## NEW "ENTENTEMEDICALE."

### THE INCEPTION OF THE MOVEMENT.

THE French physicians and surgeons, who have been visiting London, have returned to Paris, delighted beyond measure with the splendid success of their brief stay and the extreme cordiality of the welcome to extended to them.

Dr. Sillonville told an interesting story of the inception and progress of the movement that culminated in the visit to a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette." "In former years," he said, "I was a medical student in this country, and for the last ten years I have come over to London every winter. Of course, I have been struck by the comfort of the wards in the hospitals, by the great care taken of the patients, by the excellence of the nursing arrangements, and also by the skill displayed by the physicians and surgeons. But there was something else. I was struck by the absence of French medical students from the wards. This made me ponder over the question. Science is now the same in every civilised country. Discoveries made in Paris, London, or Berlin are immediately known the world over; but there were practical hints to be obtained by a personal visit that could never have been obtained otherwise. Several years ago I first suggested that French medical students should visit London, and I continually urged upon them the value of the experience they would obtain. There was at that time not much enthusiasm for the scheme.

### HOW AN OBJECTION WAS OVERCOME.

"They thought there could not be much to learn, and 'We do not know English' was a standing objection. I endeavoured to meet this objection. Six years ago I organized classes for the teaching of English at the various hospitals, and evening classes were established for house physicians and surgeons. We met together and translated articles in the British Medical Journal, the Lancet, and many medical text-books, in order to obtain a good grasp of the technical terms. Then the Entente Cordiale came along, and finally a very large number of these young men who had obtained a valuable knowledge of English accepted my proposal and the present visit was the result. One hundred and fifty came, but there might have been three hundred.

"What part of hospital work has struck your students most forcibly?"

"Many things have impressed them, but perhaps none more so than the excellence of the nursing staffs. Our staffs are not so good and the importance of this cannot be over-estimated. A physician or surgeon can give a prescription, but he can only be with a patient for a few minutes of the twenty-four hours, and the patient is in the care of a nurse. Necessarily, then, for efficiency a capable staff of nurses is imperative."

"Then the visit may be the precursor of others?"

"I sincerely hope it will an introduction to much intercourse in the future between medical men of both countries to their mutual advantage. We have much to learn from each other, and we are all delighted at the prospect of a visit of British medical men to Paris. From every point of view our visit has been successful. The welcome has been most kind and every one has been pleased with all that we have seen in the hospitals."

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY LIEUT. H. S. SYMONS, ACTING COMMANDANT B. L. H.

Bombay, November 5.

1. The range at Santa Cruz is reserved for practice and class firing to-day (Saturday) afternoon from 3-45 p m. Recruits are requested to make a point of attending and notifying the Squadron Instructor of their intention; will be present.

2. The Squadron will parade on the sands near Church Gate Station on Thursday the 10th instant at 7 a m sharp. All N C Officers are requested to attend.

Dress:—Khaki Morning Order.

3. Recruits are requested to attend the Riding School daily until sufficiently qualified to be passed out by the Officer Commanding.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES,

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, November 5.

1. The Battalion will parade to-day (Saturday) the 5th instant at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground, at 5-30, p.m. Cadets will attend. Dress—Drill Order—Helmets. Bandoliers and Puttees to be worn. Cadets will be conveyed in Special Tram Cars as follows:—Byculla School—One double and one single car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4-45 p.m.

St. Mary's College—Two double and one single car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4-45 p.m.

2. Arms and Equipment are now being issued to members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a. m. and 8-30 p. m. No arms &c. will be issued to any member not applying in person. Members are requested to apply as early as possible and draw them before the opening Parade.

It is intended to hold a Proficiency Class. Members desirous of attending are requested to give their names to the Sergt-Major at Head-Quarters as early as possible.

4. The Range at Ghat Copper will be available for Class Firing on the 6th instant. Members are requested to take advantage of this and try to complete their Class Firing.

5. The following promotion will take effect in "I" Company from this date:—No 3697 T. A. Simpson to be Colour Sergeant, Colr-Sergt. Harris reverted.

By Order,
G. D. PRIDE, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY—Take Laxative Bromine Tablets. Money refunded if it fails. 1/13, all Chemists.—PARIS MEDICINE CO., Temple Chambers, London, E. C., England. Ch. Of BOMBAY.

## "ZADKIEL" AT HOME.

### HOW HE "READS" THE PLANETS.

From the depths of a big armchair the famous Prophet gazed out upon the lowering sky. He was in a brown study.

Good morning, doctor; resting after the labours of bringing out next year's Almanac and arranging the weather and the great events for 1905?

He rose quickly, and having placed the visitor in a comfortable chair, replied, with a smile, to the question: Well yes, I am just taking a brief rest before beginning upon 1905. But at the moment I happened to be thinking of how wonderful my Science is compared with that of the Meteorological Office.

I sat back with surprise, writes our representative. Naturally, I thought, the Meteorological Office, despite its reform, must be but a poor thing compared with the mystic bureau of the great "Zadkiel." But I hesitated to do more than express my surprise that the world-famed Prophet had thought it necessary even to mention so trivial a competitor.

See! he exclaimed, and I detected in his voice just a symptom of rising wrath, how amazingly accurate I am!

Yes, I ventured, shoothingly, exactly.

Zadkiel pointed out to the clearing sky, and continued, still in a tone of indignation. See, over twelve months ago I foretold that to-day the weather would be 'Breezy and fairer.' And isn't it so? I wrote 9th and 10th, Breezy and fairer.' Isn't that exact? And for last Friday and Saturday I gave 'Unsettled' and 'stormy.' Accurate? Wonderful. Then look at your Meteorological Office. Remember mine was printed twelve months ago. The Meteorological, only twelve hours beforehand, could but say that the weather to-day would be 'Breezy, fair at first, less settled later.' Only twelve hours ago! Pshaw!

Exactly! I murmured.

Pshaw! continued Zadkiel, and then people laugh at my Science, and say there is nothing in it. It's wonderful, wonderful, sir; wonderful!

Coincidence, Zadkiel!

Coincidence, sir; nonsense, sir! It's science.

But you are not always right, are you?

About the weather? Yes, sir, always. When I say there is going to be a certain sort of weather there always is that sort of weather somewhere.

Exactly, I murmured again; but about the greater prophecies, Doctor—the worldstirring events you have foretold?

Last year I predicted the outbreak of war between Russia and Japan. I say last year because I wrote the predictions last year, and they were in the hands of the public months before the event, but they are, of course, in this year's Almanac. I gave as the probable date of the outbreak of the war, February 16. War actually started on February 8. You will find that under the Voice of the Stars. You will find that under the Voice of the Stars for July this year I warned the Russian police to for July this year I warned the Russian police to be vigilantly watch for plots against rulers. On July 28 M. de Plehve was assassinated. There were several smaller instances, including the trouble between England and Russia as to British shipping and its settlement.

Luck, Doctor!

Luck, sir! Science, sir; accurate science, sir! There, and sadness tinged his tone, I know people think I sit here and write down just what I please, throwing in a few sensations here and there, and veiling them in vague language.

But, then, how do you do it, really, 'Zadkiel'?

See, Sir; this year I have predicted, on pages 76 77, of the Almanac for 1905, that peace will be concluded between Russia and Japan in the last quarter of next year. I also add that Russia will be tired of an unsuccessful war."

The prophet's way of saying that Japan will win?"

Such is the undoubted voice of the planets."

Something in my expression must have made Zadkiel fancy I was sceptical. With dignified indignation he added, as he walked across to a deep drawer, and took out a large bundle of foolscap sheets closely covered with circles, signs, figures, and mathematical calculations, I am going to show you that astrology is a serious science."

I took out my note-book.

Four times a year, Sir—at the Winter Solstice Vernal Equinox, Summer Solstice, and Autumnal Equinox, I draw the figures for all the principal capitals of the world. These figures show the relative positions of the sun, moon, Saturn Jupiter Mars, Venus, Mercury, Uranus, and Neptune at the given moment; also the Signs of the Zodiac. Saturn and Mars are the evil influences; Jupiter and Venus the good influences. Mercury and the moon are evil or good according as they are either with Saturn and Mars or Jupiter and Venus. Uranus and Neptune indicate rather more evil than good, but are undecided.

But what makes you think these planets have any influence at all? They are mostly a long way off, aren't they?

Long recorded observations, sir, over 3,000 to 5,000 years prove the influences to be as I say.

And how do they exert that influence, do you say?

We cannot tell the manner, but I believe it to be in some way electrical working on us by means of the atmosphere. The moon has sufficient influence on water to cause the tides; that is admitted. It is also known that Jupiter reflects fourteen times more of the chemical rays of the sun than the moon does. Why then should it be impossible that the planets can influence matters, much less dense than water such as the atmosphere and the human mind

But how do you draw your inferences from the figures?

Having by accurate calculations, placed the constellations in their proper places on the chart I see what Houses the different influences are in.

Take the case of Russia and Japan.

It is most simple. Obvious, in fact, at a glance. At the autumnal equinox next year Jupiter you see here (showing me the char.) is rising at St. Petersburg. He is in the 'first ascension,' which concerns the people. Well, Jupiter is the planet of peace. It is certain, therefore, that the Russian people towards the end of next September will be inclined towards peaceful notions.

And how about Japan?

Conclusive proof of the accuracy of astrology. For we find here in the figure for Tokio, constructed for the same date, that at Tokio Jupiter is in the 'Tenth House' approaching the upper meridian. That 'House' represents the monarch and Government. Consequently the Japanese rulers will be inclined towards peace at that time. But here, you will notice is Saturn, the evil influence, in the 'descendant' at Tokio. Now the 'descendant' represents the enemies of Japan. Consequently Saturn is at work among Japan's enemies, and, strange to say, the ruling sign of Russia, that is Aquarius, happens to fall in the Seventh House at the same time, isn't it clear?

Perfectly clear, I murmured, but where does the daily weather come in on these figures?

It doesn't; I have to make a separate calculation for each day to see what the weather will be.

And what about fortune-tellers by astrology Zadkiel?

Humbug, sir; fraud, fraud. They cannot tell fortunes. They only bring a genuine science into disrepute; ought to be stopped. Astrology can tell influences, and from those influences we draw deductions. I was once consulted by a man who was going to Africa. I said, Don't go: if you go you will die. He didn't go—saved his life. Wonderful science, beautiful. Glad to have told you all about it. Convert you some day perhaps.

And as shook hands Doctor Zadkiel's bright eyes flashed beneath his white grey hair, while he said. Awful pity people don't believe; but they won't, will they?—"Daily News".

## DIVINE SERVICE.

### ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

XXIII SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOV. 6.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7 30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral Tours in C.
Hymns—163, 322, and 220.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Barnby in E.
Hymns—425, 221 and 589.
Collections for—Cathedral School.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

### CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

(Madras Time)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. J. Davis of the C.M.S.
Hymns—155, 219 and 231.

### WESLEYAN CHURCH.

(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Parade Service. Preacher—Mr. Blackmore.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, Preacher—Rev. C. Ryder Smith B.A.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.

(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.

9-30 a.m.—Preacher—Mr. Blackmore.
6 p.m.—Preacher—Rev. A. G. Revnell.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School—Rev. A. G. Revnell.

### MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7-45 a.m.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the Church Expenses and Poor.

### ST. PETERS MAZAGON.

6 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a. m.—Solemn Eucharist—Preacher. Rev Father Lang more
10 a. m.—Children's Service.
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—(Choral)—Evensong—Preacher—Rev Father Biscoe
6 p. m.—Solemn Evensong—Preacher. Rev Father Nicholson.
Alms for the all Saints Community.

### ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

No Service.

### ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,

(Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.)

8-30-9-30 a. m.—Matins and Sermon,
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
7 p. m.—Wednesdays Evensong and Sermon.
Oliver W. E. Grant Harbour Chaplain.

### BAPTIST CHURCH.

(Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club.)

8'a. m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Preacher for both services Rev. J. O'Brien.

### CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral).
4-45 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. J. R. A. Coudace B. A.

### THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Waudby Road.)

8 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a. m.—United Service, St Andrew's Church.
6-30 p.m.—Fellowship Association.
8 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S. Crichton Secrement of Lord's Supper.
Hymns—207, 197 and 477.
Psalm—100, 103.

### ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,

(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—23 Tune 164.
Hymns—102.
Hymn—114.
Hymn—185.
Psalm—110.
Paraphrase—35.

### HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—178, 235 and 294.
6 p.m. Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—224, 97 and 294.
Collection for Church Expenses.

## HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Radiotelegrams—this is the latest name for wireless telegrams despatched between the coast and ships on the sea. The French Government has elaborated a tariff. It is not particularly cheap—7 1-2d a word in addition to the normal land wire rates. Moreover, the sender pay's for the prefixing to these Messages of the word "Radiotelegram." Already the question of submitting to this terrible word is before the learned French Academy. When will moderns cease to torture ancient Greek and Latin for common every-day names?

Referring to the proverb

"Aca, douce, tray,
Landscales, go thy way."

recently quoted in a review of Mr. Stuckey Lean's Collectanea as accredited to Land scales, Kirkham a correspondent writes to point out that it is also claimed by Londscales, a farm in Goosnargh township. The proverb is said to have originated from a for mer owner having staked—and lost—his property at Londscales in a game of cards bearing, the appropriate name of Brag.

Strange as it may appear there are now living in Tokio two humble subjects of the Mikado, named Mukobata and Kitaga, who are in receipt of a substantial pension from the Russian Government. It happens in this way. Some twelve years ago the present Sovereign Lord of All the Russias, who was then Tsarevitch, visited Japan. His favourite mode of travelling was in a rickshaw. Whilst being conducted to the Temple of Otsu, near Kioto, he was attacked by a fanatic priest named Sanzo Tsuda, who rushed at him with a drawn sword and if it had not been for the prompt action of the rickshaw runners Mukobata and Kitaga, Nicholas II. would never have been Tsar. The runners flung themselves on the madman and over-powered him. That is why they both enjoy a pension from the Russian Government. Each is paid yearly the sum of 1,000 yen, which is equivalent to £100—a very substantial income in Tokio, where living is cheap, and one which for a man with the simple tastes of a rickshaw runner means great affluence.

The public baptism in a river in Ireland the other day recalls an old custom amongst Baptists, but one need not go so far afield for such a reminder. This summer at Blackpool a number of converts to the Baptist cause were baptised in the sea in the creek between the North Pier and the Hotel Metropole. In old days Baptists frequently used the rivers as places of immersion, and as this week there is a great Baptist bazaar at Wigan it may be of interest to recall that very early in the history of the Sunday school connected with the "2nd Baptist Church, Commercial Hall, Wigan," there was a baptism in the river Douglas. The year was 1833, and the record states that a certain convert "cast in his lot with the Baptists, making a public avowal of his faith by substituting to the ordinance, along with one or two Christian friends, who were baptised in the Douglas." History shows the further use of the stream for this purpose. Then the river was a pleasant thing to behold. It is now so repulsive that the Wigan Corporation are talking of petitioning the Home Office with a view to the purification of its waters.

In the town of Logansport, Indiana, a very fine melodrama recently was put on the boards, and all the town went to see it. The people of the town cannot be said to be experts in the judgment of things theatrical, for it is some time since a play was last seen. On the night of the first performance when it became clear to the audience what the fell purposes of the villain really were, there was something like a stampede. A number of the audience rushed on the stage, taking the orchestra by storm, a not very difficult task, seeing that it only consisted of a man with a flute and a woman with a piano. Headed by an hysterical woman, they seized the villain and set out at once to administer lynch law on the unfortunate actor. The more he pleaded that he was only pretending, the more they continued their attacks upon him, and though he was left with the recollection that his acting must have been very fine, he was also left with sundry bruises and marks on his body. The next day the ingenuous drama passed away from Logansport, its exponents acknowledging that they had had "a warm reception."

A strange case is now down for hearing in Paris. A hackney carriage proprietor is the plaintiff, and he claims damages against his landlord for the illegal detention of a number of fiacres. It seems that the plaintiff hired a piece of waste land from the defendant as a place where he might keep his surplus stock in trade. All went well until one day he received notice to clear out his belongings, the land being required for building. He refused to accept the notice as it did not give him sufficient time to find new premises, and he claimed that by the agreement between him and his landlord he was entitled to a year's notice. The landlord proceeded with his building operations, and has erected high walls round the plaintiff's carriages, and it is now impossible to remove them without taking them to pieces. Hence the action. The defendant says that he let the ground on the distinct understanding that the plaintiff must accept a short notice, and that the plaintiff was repeatedly requested to move his cabs in order that the work might proceed.

Scotch whisky, it seems, is increasing mightily in popularity in America. So much so, indeed, that various patriots have felt called upon to rise an alarm, protesting, as is usual in such cases, that the "dumped" product is inferior stuff, doctored out of all knowledge, much to the innocent American consumer's detriment. Naturally the other side has not been voiceless. Not only, it seems, is every drop of the 200,000 cases yearly imported absolutely pure, but the impure variety is actually made by wicked American distillers themselves. "It is," writes one of these enthusiasts, "a fact well-known among the liquor merchants of this country that each year thousands of barrels of so-called 'Scotch whisky' are manufactured in America no part of which comes from Scotland, but which is made by rectifiers licensed by the United States Government, and is composed of grain spirits and a preparation known as 'Scotch whisky essence,' sold to the rectifiers by dealers in essential oils, who also sell 'head oil' and artificial 'colouring matter' to give the concoction the appearance of real Scotch whisky. As not one drop of properly distilled whisky of any kind enters into the manufacture of this American-made 'Scotch,' it can be readily appreciated how injurious to health this spurious article is."

What was the cost of the battle of Liao-yang? This is how an expert in the manufacture of munitions reckons it up. There were 125,000 Russians and 150,00 Japanese. Deducting reserves and allowing for the fact that all could not be fighting at once, some 60,000 Russians and 80,000 Japanese were fighting for sixty hours, consuming 1,200 cartridges per man, or a total of 60 millions, worth £400,000. The 360 cannon used in the battle fired some 450,000 shells at an average price of 8s., or a total of £180,000. These sums do not, of course, include the cost of repairing the guns and cannon, and after two or three battles like that of Liao-yang they will all require serious attention. The Japanese field guns cost about £400 each. The big guns defending Port Arthur go to £4,000 and fire away £50 at every shot. Up to the present the Japanese Government has spent on war material some £12,000,000, and the Russian double that sum; so that in all some £33,000,000 have come out of the different arsenals of Europe and Asia. A Frenchman who is attached to a large gun-making establishment, and who makes the above calculations, laments that Russia does not send one-third of her foreign orders to France, and that as a matter of fact Japan has been a better customer so far. Not much business results from the friendship and alliance, adds the Frenchman, with some melancholy.

A student at one of the Chicago universities recently copied one of Browning's poems and sent it to a New York magazine. He had previously submitted a number of poems of his own composition, all of which had been returned with the stereotyped explanation that non-acceptance did not necessarily imply lack of merit. The young man suspected that his poems were not, in fact, considered at all, but returned without being read. Accordingly he typed the Browning poem and despatched it. Some weeks later he received a note from the editor, accepting the poem and complimenting its supposed writer on his poetic feeling. At the same time he was advised to strive after "greater clearness of style." The young man sent back the cheque with an explanation and determined to give up writing poetry.

Statuomania having now brought about the erection of statues to every honest celebrity, living or dead, throughout Europe, it was only to be expected that famous criminals would be called into requisition. Accordingly in the little town Forlimpopoli, near Bologna, a memorial tablet is about to be unveiled in the Municipal Theatre, of all places in the world, to the memory of a famous robber chieftain named Passatore, the only son of Forlimpopoli who has yet risen to fame. The reason why the theatre is chosen for the home of his memorial is that in it was performed his most famous exploit. In September, 1854, while one of Rossini's operas was being performed in the presence of all the local beauty and fashion, Passatore and his band "held up" the audience and robbed them of all their valuables to the last penny.

Yet another example of "English as she is spoke" on the Continent. Included in my correspondence this morning (writes a correspondent) is a prospectus of certain travel hand books issued by a Swiss firm of publishers, who, apparently, also act as tourist agents. The front page contains the following announcement:—"Individually or family tickets at combinable coupons of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class given all the year for circuits with itinerary liable to alteration on the East Lines and Para Lyon-Mediter ranean, or only one of lines, with a minimum fare of 300 km. These tickets can be given adjoining to the combined tickets as well in Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland as to Italian circular tickets on the south of Alps. (Notes. The book of circuits which the French East-Railway Company is sending free of charge to all demanders contains all informations interesting travellers.)" It should be added that the portion of the prospects dealing with the guide-books is in quite good English.

A large gathering of the civil and military of Cawnpore assembled at the station on Tuesday afternoon to bid farewell to Colonel Sir Charles Leslie, who leaves the station for good after having commanded there for the last four years, during which his and Lady Leslie have been thoroughly identified with all the social interests of the place. Sir Charles and Lady Leslie pay a visit to Zebra before starting for England.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Florline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.


# Sure Cure

The debilitating effects of a warm climate and exposure to all kinds of weather are sure to bring on disorders of the blood and weaken the system.

Mr. Charles Geddes, of Mt. Malcolm, W. A., sends us his photograph, and tells of a sure cure for these conditions.

"For some time I have been landlord of the Royal Hotel in the Mt. Margaret gold fields district, eighty miles from the nearest railway. I have sold a great deal of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it gives the most universal satisfaction. When miners, prospectors, and others become run down by lack of fresh vegetables and fruits, and from exposure to all kinds of weather, their blood becomes very impure and the whole system greatly weakened. But

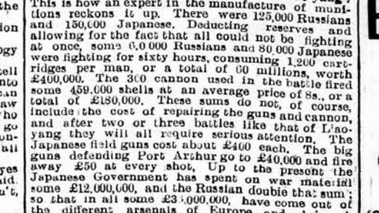
# AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is always a sure cure. I have known miners to send a hundred miles for it, such is their faith in it."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Ayer's Pills will greatly aid the action of the Sarsaparilla. They are all vegetable, mild, sugar-coated, and easy to take.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.



There was a young man from afar
Who said, "I love a Cigar."
A friend who was wise
Said "Buy *DRESSELHUYS*";
And he bought one, and
Shouted "Hurrah!"

Should any difficulty arise in obtaining these Cigars, please apply to—

D. T. KEYMER & Co.,
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means less expense and finer fare.

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Keep any time in any climate.

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ARE NOT ONLY OF THE BEST QUALITY

BUT THEY ARE BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
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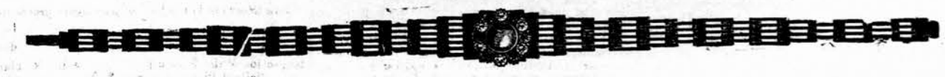

No. 20354. Flexible chain bracelet set with diamonds, rubies and large pearl in centre, Rs. 425.

THE NEW GOLD HAT PINS.

No. 14389. Plain gold hat pin, Rs. 12.

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No. 14384. Gold hat pin, set with 1 turquoise, Rs. 13.

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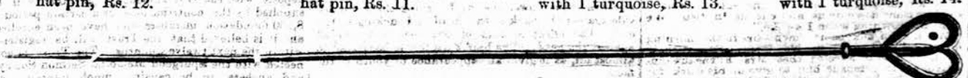

No. 14396. Plain gold hat pin, Rs. 11. The stems of these pins are gold plated. The heads are of 18ct. gold.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
BOMBAY, 11, HORNBY ROAD, 14, DALOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.


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## M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

What a splendid musical comedy George Edwardes could have made out of it?" Of the many various observations offered by the "first night" audience at the conclusion of the new play at the Comedy, that was the most general. His Highness my husband, as Mr. William Boosey calls his most discreet version of the French piece by Xanrof and Chancel, would indeed have made a beautiful musical comedy. The story of the noble-minded, high-spirited, and intensely human young Prince, who is not permitted by the marble restrictions of Court etiquette to make love to the Queen he has married, and who for disobeying the rules of Royal love is taken under arrest before his wife, is musical comedy "all over." But Mr. George Edwardes, by whom, or for whom, the play has been produced, may be excused for taking a little rest from the musical comedy line, and straying into the now fresher field of songless stage material. With the Gaiety, Daly's, the Lyric, the Vaudeville, the Apollo, the Prince of Wale's, and the Shaftesbury almost entirely given up to typical George Edwardes productions, both he and we should find it easy to regard with a cheerful expression an entertainment from his hand unfurnished by Mr. Lionel Monckton and his assistants with music and "additional numbers."

Miss Miriam Clements is every inch a queen, and every inch a beautiful queen. Since her appearance at the Garrick in My Friend the Prince, when the audience, truth to tell, were more enthusiastic about her loveliness than her acting, Miss Clements has wounderfully improved with her comedy. Next to Mr. Leonard Boyne, who plays with his usual turbulent charm the part of his Highness, she is certainly the acting success at the Panton Street playhouse. Few actresses of Miss Miriam Clement's beauty have preserved with their art as she has; few, besides herself, who have started their stage career simply as lovely women, intended only for looking at or making attractive photographs of, could play the Queen of Corconia as she plays it at the Comedy. She is majestic, beautiful, and womanly, all in one, and it would be hard to say which quality stands out the most prominently.

The reappearance among us of Mr. Leonard Boyne, playing in the character of the passionate Prince Cyril, who of course is successful in the end recalls to one's mind a funny incident for which he was responsible at the Criterion some years ago, when he was associated with that other "Cyril's Success," revived by Mr. William Duck. Mr. Leonard Boyne is very far from being bad-tempered, but there are occasions on record when he has not been very far from being hot-tempered, and here is a characteristic extract from that record. Someone in "Cyril's Success"—I fancy it was no less a comedian than the late David James—left out a line which compelled Mr. Boyne, as Cyril, to leave out a speech. The Irish actor looked as furious as an angered lion, and, when the curtain went down, his protests, well sprinkled with vigorously eloquent words, literally rang all over the tiny Criterion Theatre, much to the alarm of the parents and guardians of the younger playgoers.

It was evident that the enraged Mr. Boyne was standing close to the curtain as he delivered himself in thunderous tones, of his objection to having his scene spoilt; and it was evident too, from the undercurrent of calm managerial persuasion which filtered now and again into the house from the opening on the prompt side, that someone was trying to hush him up or get him to some part of the working region of the theatre where he could rage unheard. Frenziedly the troubled face of the stage manager peeped round from the curtain, and signed by nods and winks to the conductor of the orchestra to strike up without loss of time. The situation was measured up nicely by the members of the orchestra, for, although the "number" they had in hand was a dainty little thing by Grieg, they all attacked it as if it had been a characteristic contribution from Tannhauser and so managed to drown the alarming observations of the injured leading man. When Mr. Leonard Boyne appeared in the next act he was received in a fashion which, to his relief, plainly told him that he was not only forgiven but excused.

The boy comedian, whose success at the Vaudeville in The Catch of the Season is the talk of the playgoing section of London, is by no means new to good parts. His appearance as the love-sick page in the Mayfair edition of Cinderella has been spoken of as if the little performer had been specially discovered for the character, and Mr. Seymour Hicks had been the discoverer. According to one authority, young Valchera is the son of a Billingsate porter, and made his first public appearance at a Shoreditch music-hall as a sort of miniature Chevalier. In this there is no truth whatever. Another story has it that he is the son of a small greengrocer with a shop somewhere near the Vaudeville stage-door, and that Mr. Seymour Hicks, passing the place one evening on his way to the theatre, was struck by the comical and precocious manner in which he addressed likely purchasers of the female sex, and forth with engaged him.

Master Valchera is, for his age, an old hand as a stage lover. In the "Mother Goose" pantomime at Drury Lane he sang a love duet with Miss Madge Lessing so earnestly and lustily that the house was always convulsed with laughter, and the beautiful Miss Lessing frequently declared her suspicion that the youngster was really in love with her. She told me that his sidelong looks, his winks, precocious wags of the head, and his other little attentions of the kind, often made her feel that she ought not to allow him in her dressing-room in the absence of her maid! It was during, or soon after, the Drury Lane pantomime, that Mr. Seymour Hicks, who is quick in seizing and utilising a person, a song, or an incident which appeals to the public, promptly engaged the Gay Lothario for The Cherry Girl at the Vaudeville. At one of the rehearsals of this piece no less an authority than Mr. H. A. Lytton, himself widely regarded as the legitimate successor of Fred Leslie pronounced young Valchera a born comedian; while a man who has no mean standing in the profession of dramatic criticism said that the contemplation by a theatrical manager of the love-sick page in The Catch of the Season was enough to lead to the production of a Chuzzlewit play with "the boy at Dodger's" specially elaborated, or made specially prominent, for the art and personality of Master Valchera.

Planquette's delightful opera, "Rip Van Winkle," which was done at the Comedy in the early eighties, with a cast which included Fred Leslie, Lionel Brough, W. S. Penley, Fred Storey, Violet Cameron, and Ada Wilson, has over and over again been suggested, and is being suggested at the present moment, as a safe work to revive. But the difficulty has always been to find another Rip—and that leads at once to the question: "Why not Mr. H. A. Lytton?" To more than one competent authority the name of Mr. Lytton has in this connection been mentioned, and all have agreed that he is the one man among lyric artists who could succeed Fred Leslie in the part. Mr. Lytton is a bright and most capable comedian, and an unusually sympathetic singer. There are hundreds of excellent comedians and hundred of admirable singers, but there are so few men on the stage who can really shine as both singer and comedian that the mind, seeking them out for mention, stops at Mr. Lytton. M. A. P. throws out a hint to managers that a revival of "Rip Van Winkle" with Mr. H. A. Lytton as Rip, Miss Ruth Vincent as Gretchen, Mr. George Graves as the Innkeeper, Mr. Fred Story as the Ghost of Hudson, Mr. Robert Evett in the tenor, and Miss Winifred Hart-Dyke in the part made famous by Miss Ada Wilson, would bring enormous profit to the theatre treasury.

Brixton has extended a very warm welcome to the latest impersonator of the particularly comforting heroine of Mr. J. M. Barrie's "uncomfortable play," Little Mary. Some weeks ago it was my pleasure to record the success of Miss Christine Silver in this part at the Dublin Theatre Royal. The very youthful actress's theatrical experience before that time had consisted of little more than an accidental appearance at the Criterion as the reader of a part in one of those secret and desperately vague ceremonies known as copyright performances, on the afternoon that saw, or didn't see, Miss Silver under these depressing circumstances, she started for Brussels and school, where she remained for a couple of years, dreaming in the intervals of study of a life she had then no intention whatever of taking up in a serious way.

Miss Christine Silver as a schoolgirl was so the reverse of stage-struck that she did not even sleep with the works of Shakespear under her pillow.

It is a sure sign that a young woman or a young man has an eye on the stage as a means of living when of either it is known that she or he never goes to bed without putting Shakespear there first in case he might be wanted in the night as intellectual solace for insomnia. Miss Silver neither read Shakespear at the witching hour of night nor went in for school theatricals, but she was to go on the stage all the same. Being born under a star of a theatrical nature—possibly it was a relation of Venus—the unseen hand of Destiny suddenly fetched her from school, and placed her on the stage.

The authoress of the Sheridan play which Mr. Arthur Bourchier recently produced in Brighton, and which is anon to see the light of London, is a rare combination of a Society girl and an "intellectual." Pretty, happily-disposed, and fond of pleasure and sport—even inclined to be enthusiastic about going out to dinner and dances—Miss Gladys Unger, though only twenty years of age, has had a couple of pictures in the Paris Salon, and has written a play, and a good play too.

The end of the run of The Prince of Pilsen at the Shaftesbury leaving her free, Miss Camille Clifford, the beautiful young lady who started the Gibson girl mania in this country where the stage is concerned, has gone over to join Mr. Seymour Hicks's little family of Gibson girls in The Catch of the Season at the Vaudeville. This is a wise move both on the part of Miss Clifford and the Vaudeville management, for her presence among her imitators will invest the new feature at the Vaudeville with a certain amount of originality and rescue the audiences at this theatre from the uncomfortable feeling that they are receiving another "show's" property. Miss Clifford who is probably the first player in the world to make a great hit with a wordless part, and to send people away from the theatre thinking almost chiefly of her performance, has in private life plenty to say for herself. She is an exceedingly bright little woman, and was not so very long ago an honours-taking student in an American University.

Can it be that the inventive faculties of the advertisers have at last reached a limit? However this may be, it is certain that the latest "notion" to be chronicled is but a variant of an advertising method (of the time, curiously enough, almost monopolised by undertakers) which caused much grumbling in England about the centre of the last century. As now brought forward in America it may be described as a printing-boot. In the sole of the boot is contained a small machine and a reservoir of ink, by means of which, as the wearer passes along the street, he leaves at every steps, imprinted on the pavement, the name or virtues of whatever he desires to advertise. This pleasing instrument is not only designed for advertising uses, but is also expected to be largely employed in setting forth the virtues of candidates during the coming elections. It only remains to hope that the efforts of anybody who tries to bring it across the Atlantic may be hootless.


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But how seldom the exhausted nervous system receives the right treatment. In many cases stimulants are resorted to, which give merely fictitious and temporary strength to the nerves, but actually leave them more weakened and worn out than before. If the nervous system be exhausted it really requires a remedy that will assist the nervous system to assimilate nourishment from the ordinary food, and will at the same time supply the vital nerve elements which are lost under the strain of overwork. Such a remedy is found in

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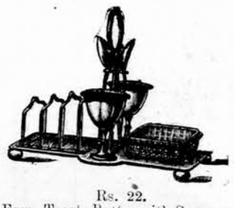

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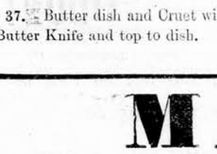

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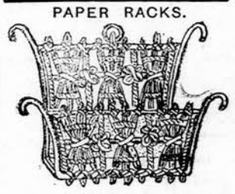

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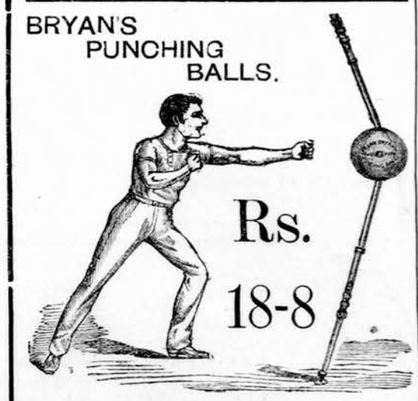

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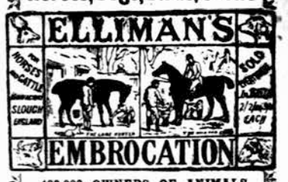

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